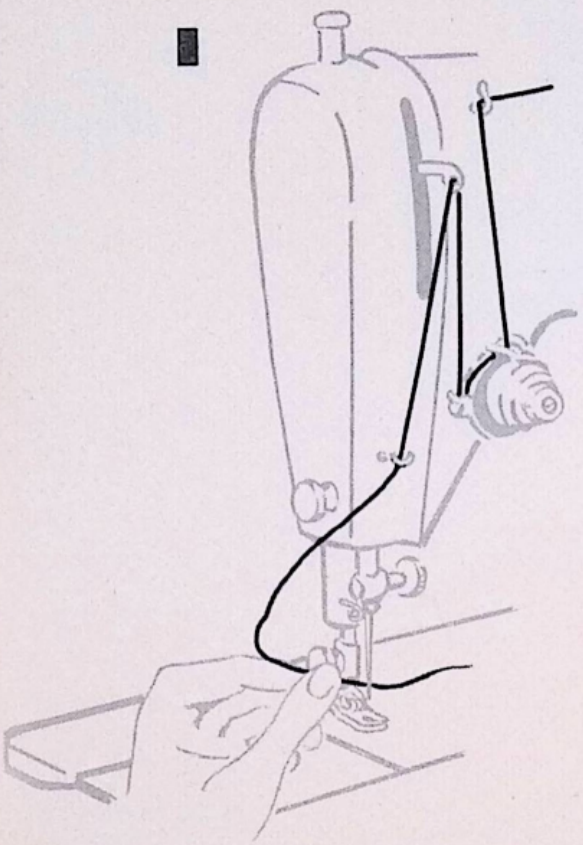
SINGER

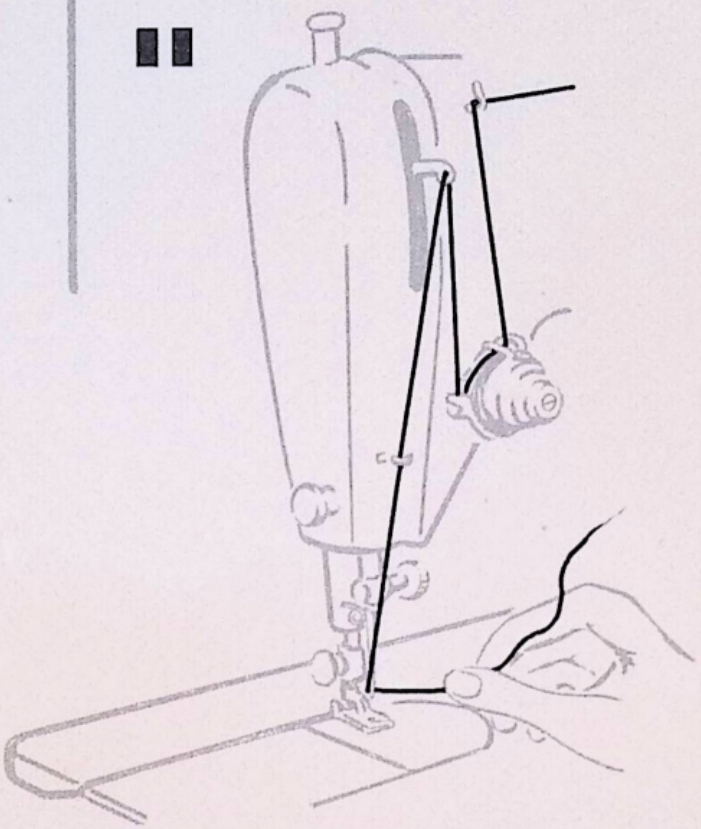
Sewing Machine

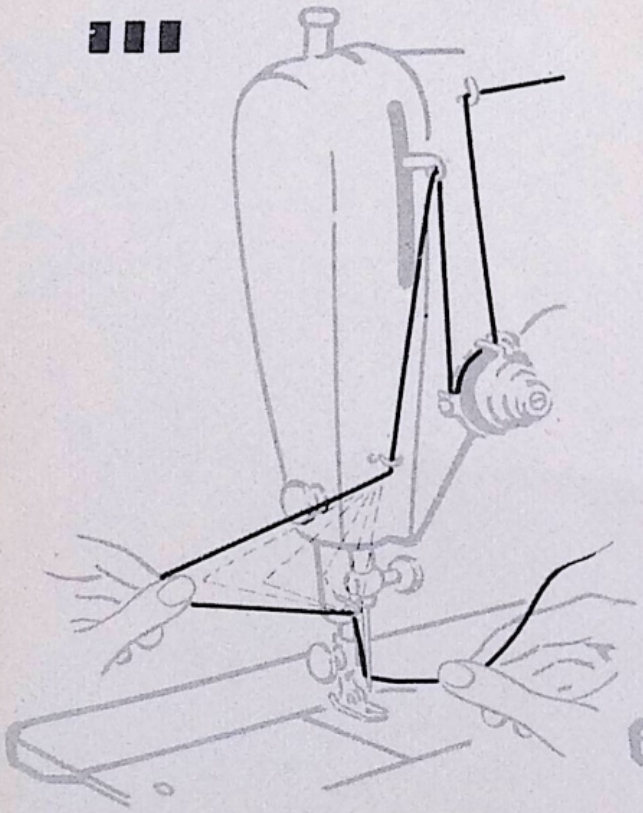
227

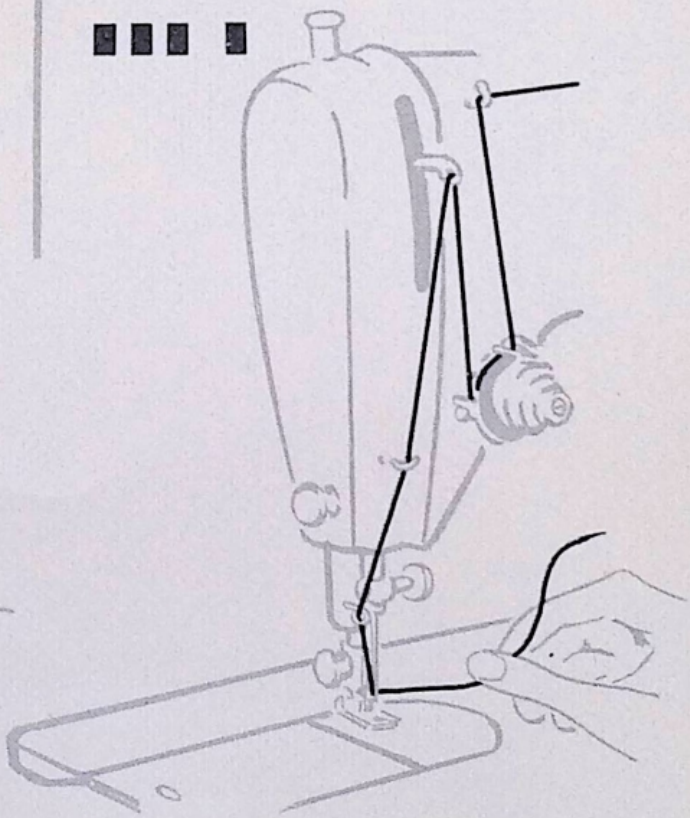
– 3923210 –

THE SINGER COMPANY









tain

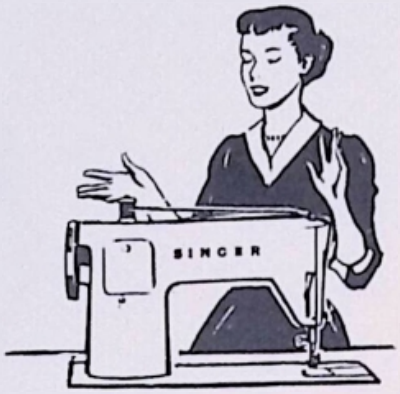
SINGER*

sewing machine model 227

* A Trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

AS THE OWNER OF THE SINGER* 227 . . .

you have a completely new, smooth running sewing machine which offers you a new world of sewing enjoyment.



Outstanding features include

- **Graduated Rapid Action Cam Control Knob to regulate pressure.**
- **Feed Throw-out Device which lowers the Feed Dog for darning and embroidery work.**

TO GET THE MOST ENJOYMENT FROM YOUR SINGER . . .

take advantage of the free sewing lessons to which you are entitled. Skilled, SINGER-trained teachers will give you personal guidance and assistance in the fundamentals of home sewing.

Copyright under International Copyright Union

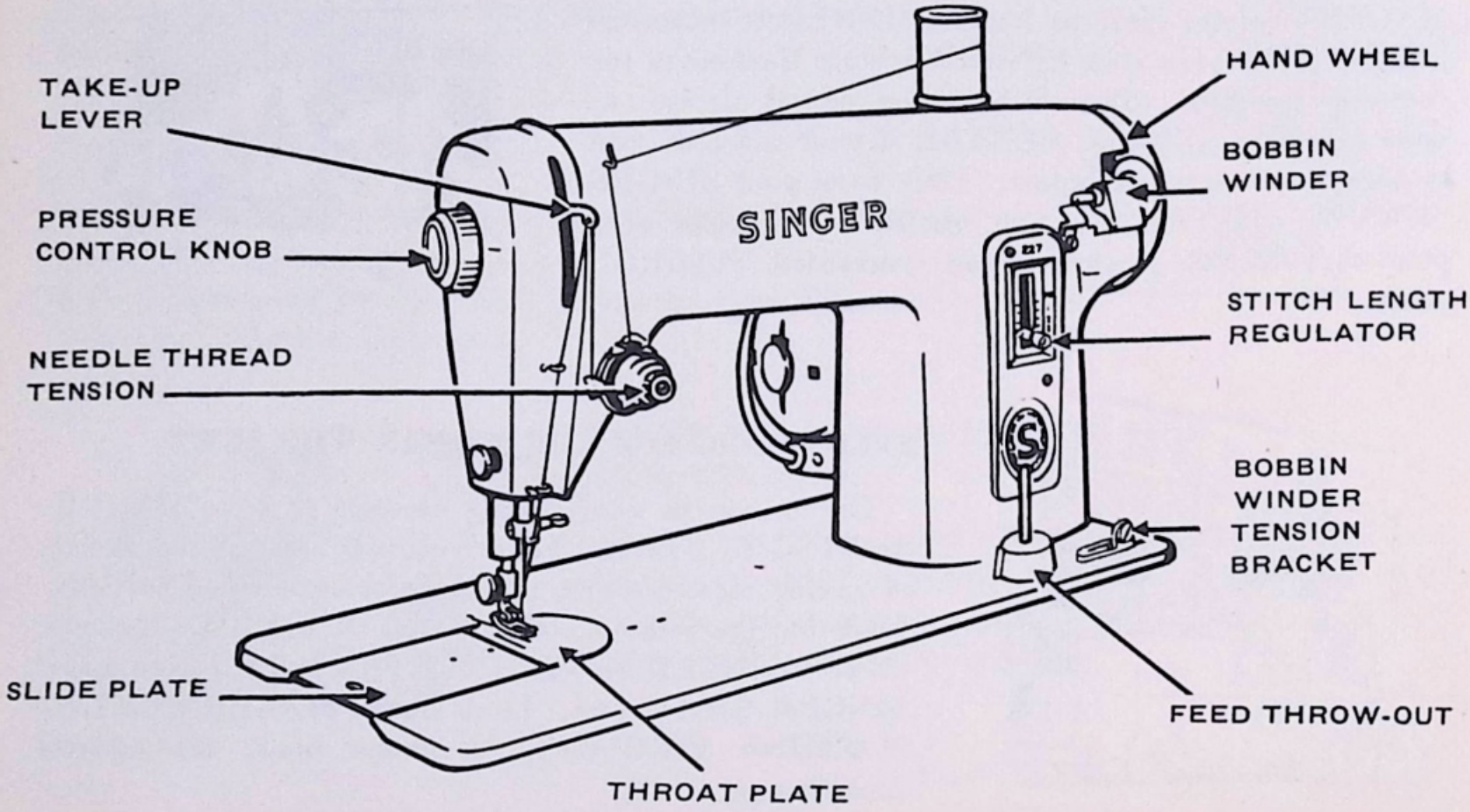
SINGER SERVICE

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER* Service close at hand. SINGER is interested in helping you keep your SINGER Sewing Machine in top running condition. That is why you should always call your SINGER SEWING CENTRE if your machine ever requires adjustment or repair. Only from your SINGER SEWING CENTRE can you obtain the services of a trained SINGER mechanic and warranted SINGER* parts.

EVERYTHING FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS

The answer to your sewing needs is at your SINGER SEWING CENTRE. There you will find a wide choice of sewing aids, notions, sewing information and services. Look for the famous red "S" and SINGER trademarks on your SINGER SEWING CENTRE and the ever ready SINGER Service Car. Look under SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, in phone book, for address nearest you.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 227



NEEDLE AND THREAD SELECTION

The selection of thread should be based on the fabric to be stitched. The thread should blend with the fabric in colour, fibre and size.

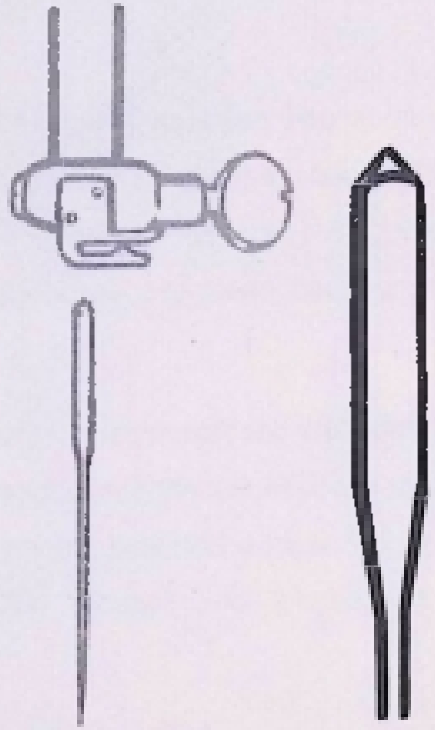
Silk and wool fabrics should be stitched with silk thread; cotton fabrics should be stitched with cotton or cotton mercerised thread, etc. The thread must be of a size that will imbed itself into the texture of the fabric. Thread that is too heavy for the fabric will remain on the surface and become weakened by friction and abrasion when worn.

The selection of the needle should be based on both the fabric and thread being used. The eye of the needle must be large enough for the thread to pass freely through it. The blade of the needle must be fine enough not to mar the fabric with too large a puncture, yet heavy enough to pierce the fabric without binding or deflecting.

You will obtain best stitching results from your Sewing Machine if it is fitted with a SINGER* Needle.

NEEDLES AND THREAD

This machine uses needle, Catalogue 2020 (15 x 1). Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19 and 21.



For perfect stitching, select correct needle and thread to correspond with fabric. Be sure to use like threads for both needle and bobbin.

NEEDLE INSERTION

- Raise needle bar to highest point by turning hand wheel toward you.
- Loosen needle clamp screw.
- Insert needle upward into clamp as far as it will go, **with flat side of needle to right and long groove to left.**
- Tighten needle clamp screw.

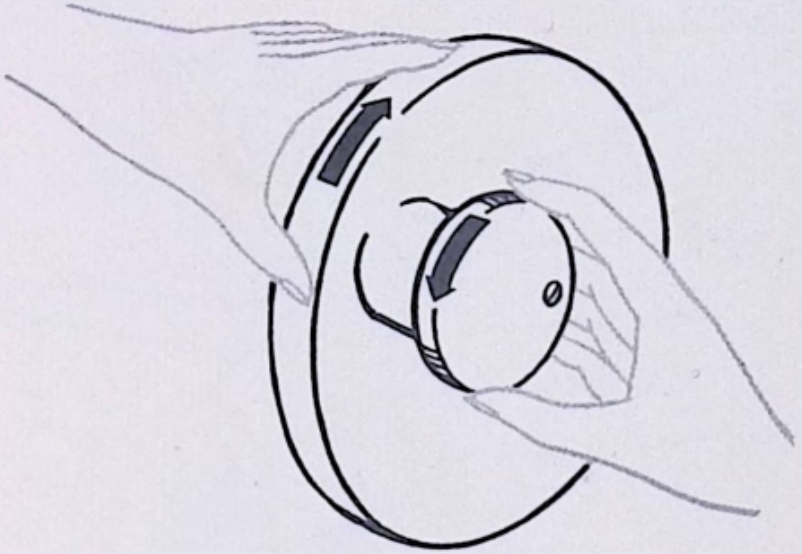
TO OPERATE THE MACHINE

Electric Drive

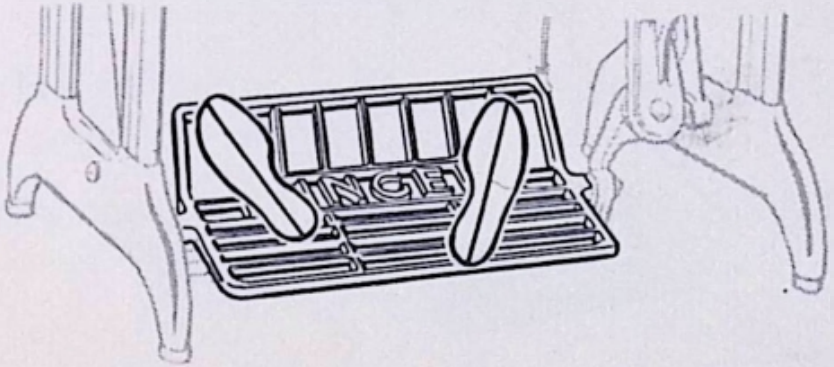
- Raise presser foot.
- Place material under presser foot and lower the presser bar.
- Connect plug to electric outlet.
- Start machine by pressing controller.
  If installed as knee controller, press knee lever to right.

  If installed as foot controller, press down on foot pedal.
- Practise operating machine (without thread) until you become accustomed to guiding material and regulating machine speed.

Treadle Drive



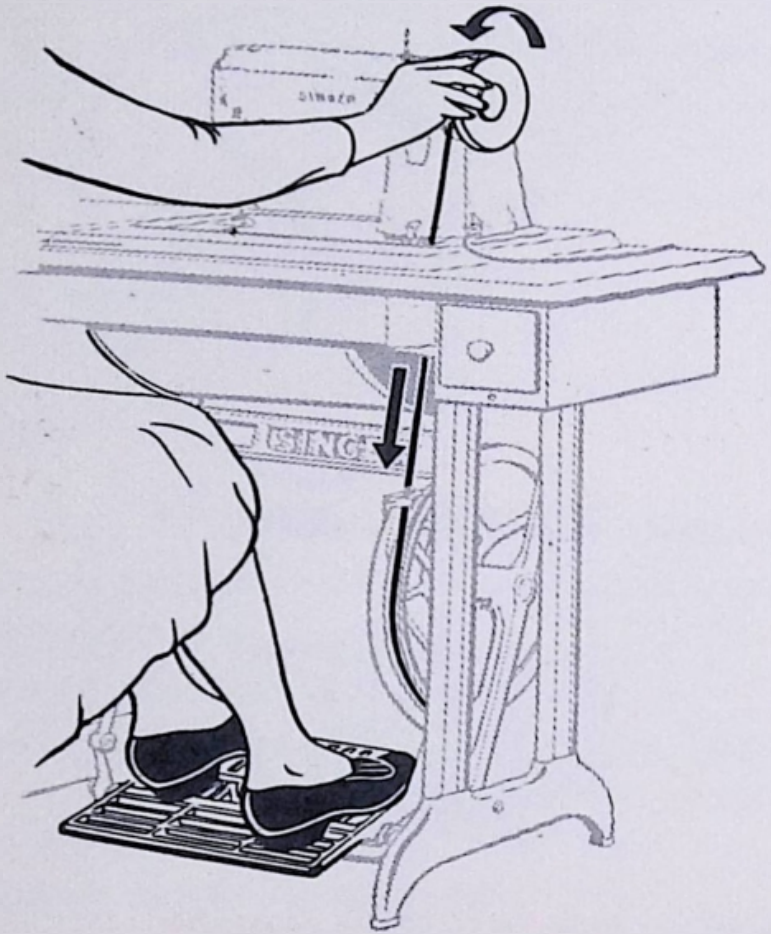
- Loosen stop motion screw.



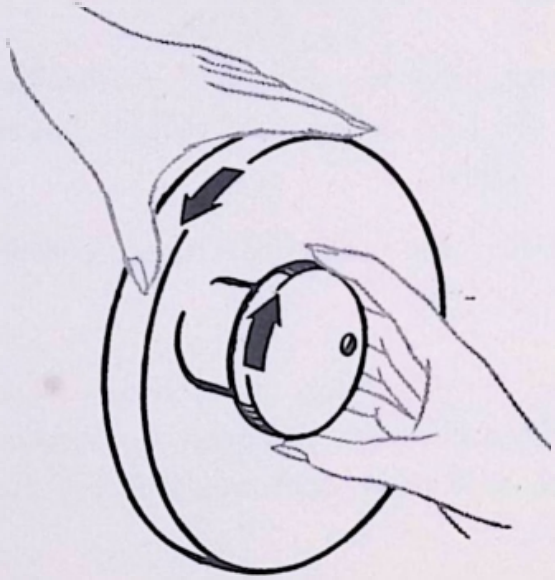
- Place both feet on treadle.

TO OPERATE THE MACHINE (Cont'd)

Treadle Drive (Cont'd)

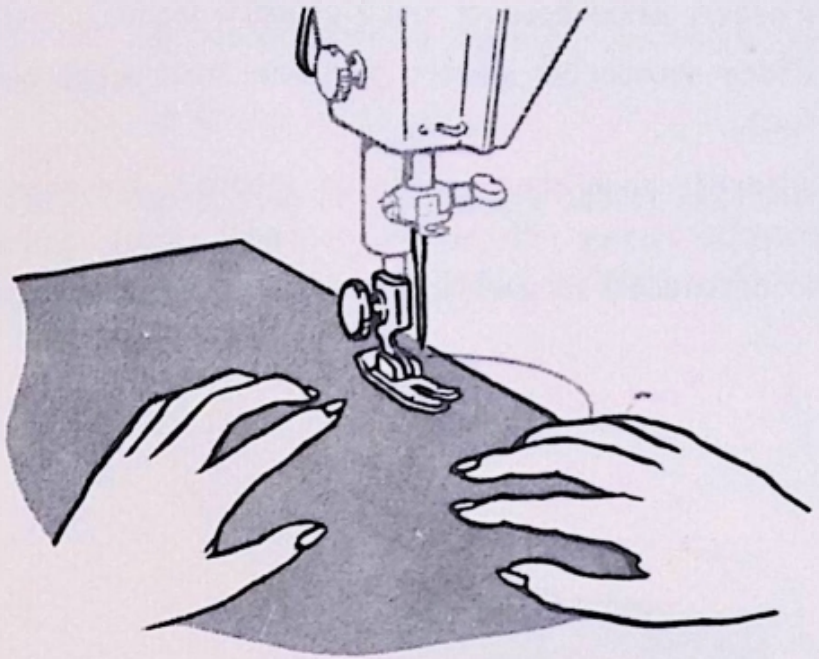


- Turn hand wheel over toward you and allow feet to move freely and lightly with motion of treadle.
- Practise this motion until you are able to restart machine with hand wheel turning over toward you.

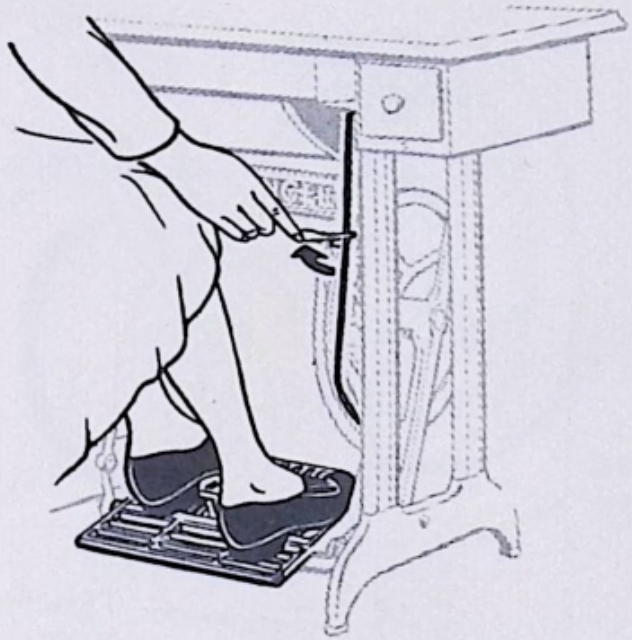


- Tighten stop motion screw.

TO OPERATE THE MACHINE (Cont'd)



Belt Shifter

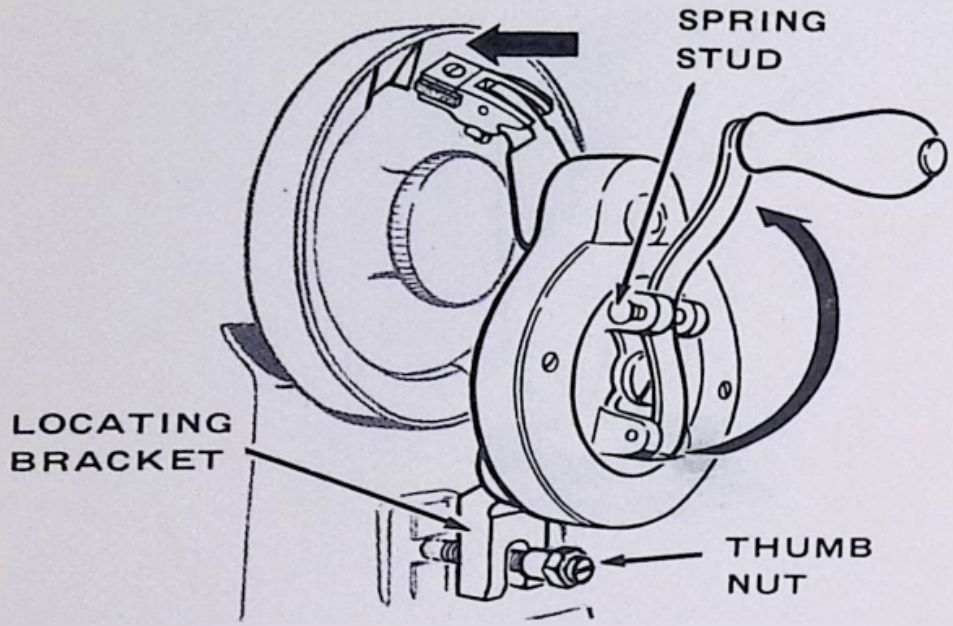


- Place material under presser foot and lower the presser bar.
- Operate machine (without thread) until you become accustomed to guiding the material.
- To disengage belt, operate treadle and move belt shifter as shown.
- To engage belt, work treadle slowly with hand wheel turning over toward you.

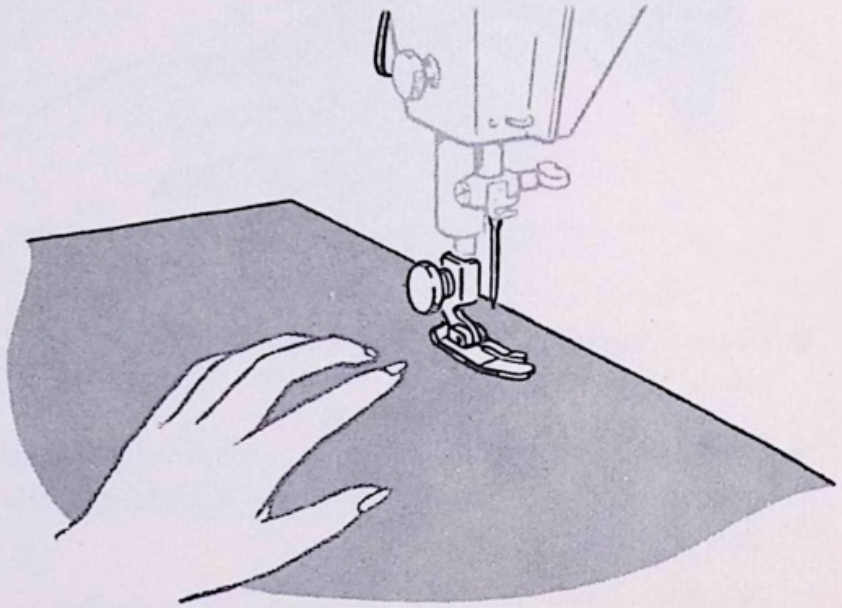
NOTE: Belt tension should be only heavy enough to keep belt from slipping.

TO OPERATE THE MACHINE (Cont'd)

Hand Attachment

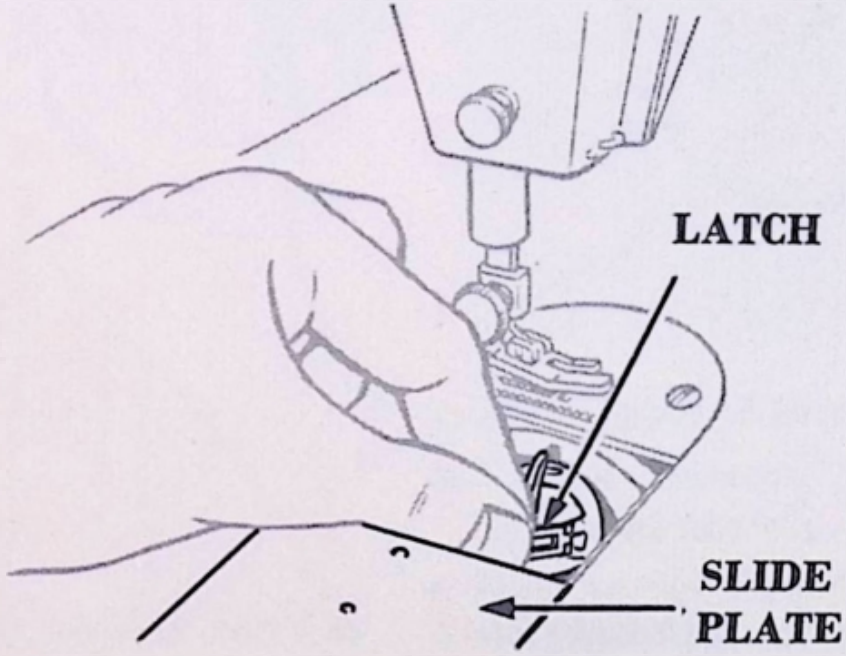


- Pull spring stud and position hand lever in socket.
- Assemble hand attachment to machine arm locating bracket on bracket seat, and at same time positioning hinged finger in one of slots in hand wheel as shown above.
- Fasten attachment with thumb nut.
- Place material under presser foot and lower foot.
- Operate machine (without thread) by turning handle over from you until you become accustomed to guiding material with left hand.

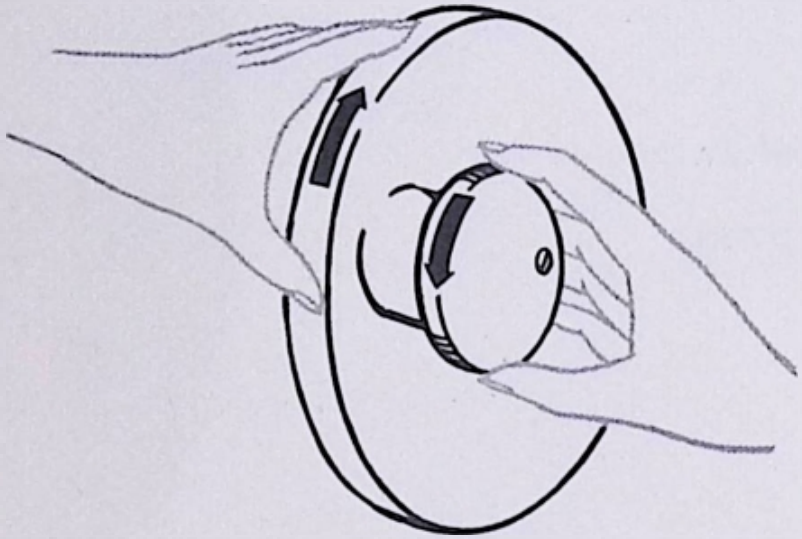


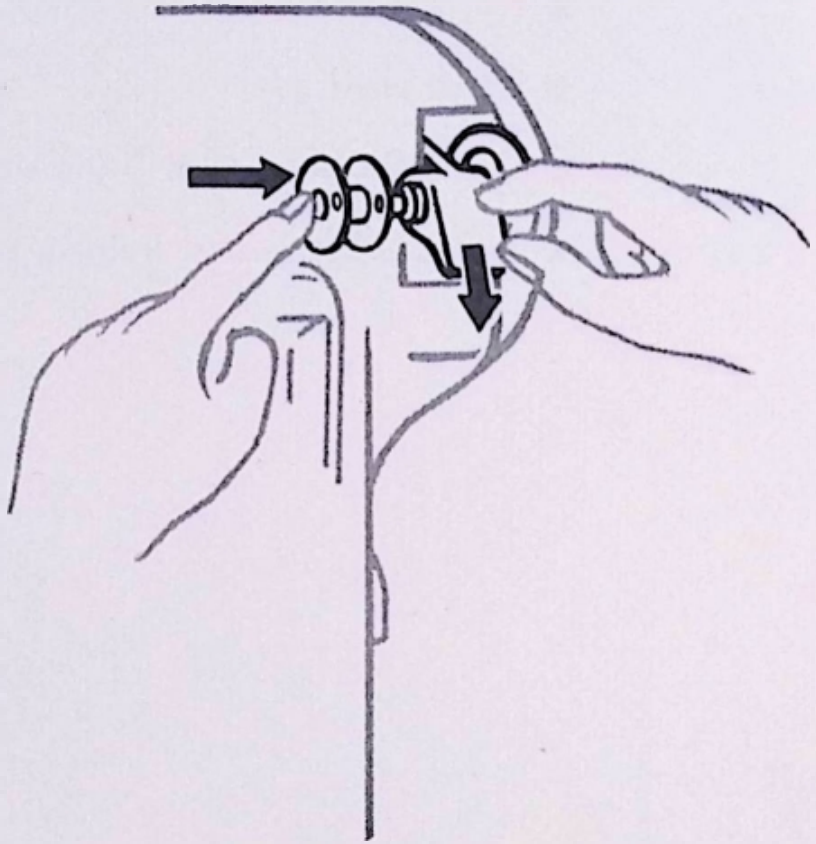
REMOVING BOBBIN CASE AND BOBBIN

- Raise thread take-up lever to its highest position.
- Open slide plate.
- Grasp bobbin case latch and withdraw bobbin case.
- Release latch and bobbin will drop out.



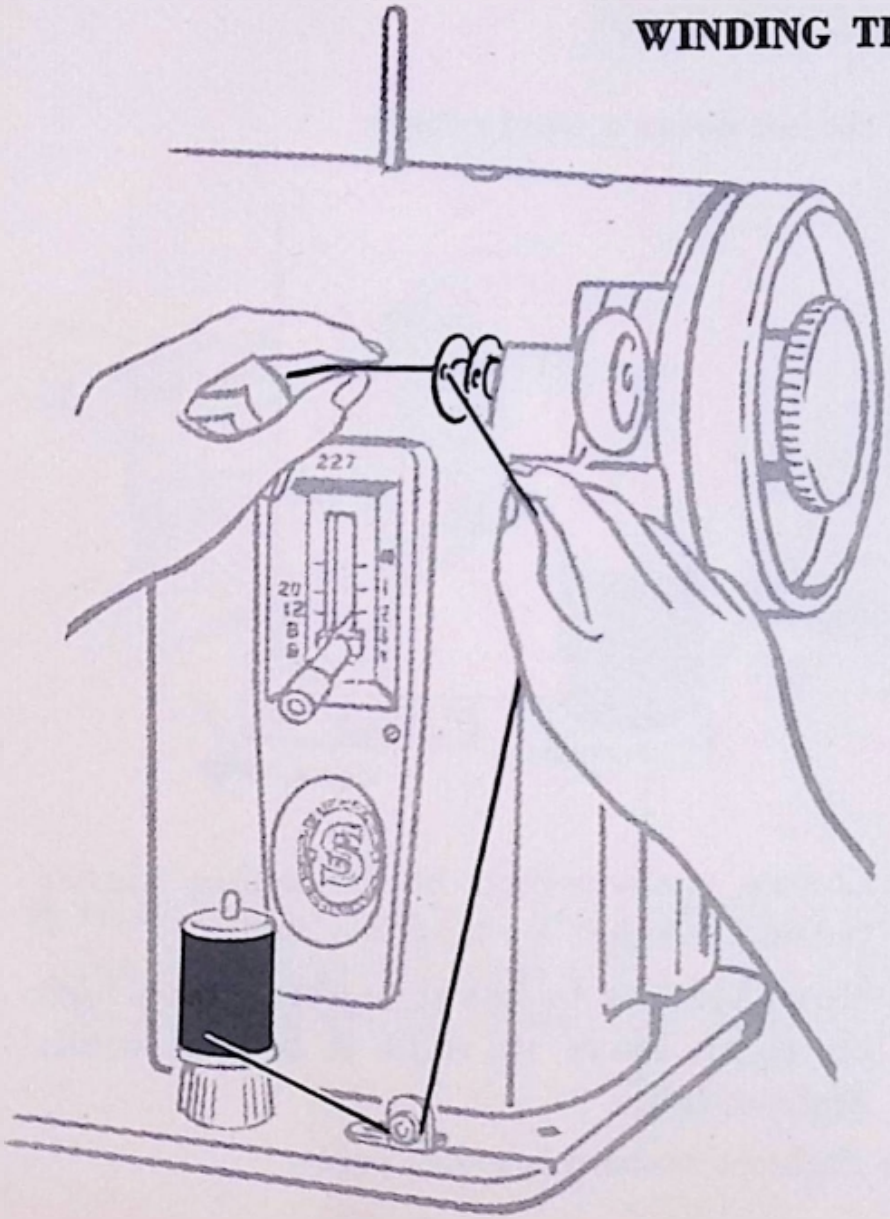
WINDING THE BOBBIN

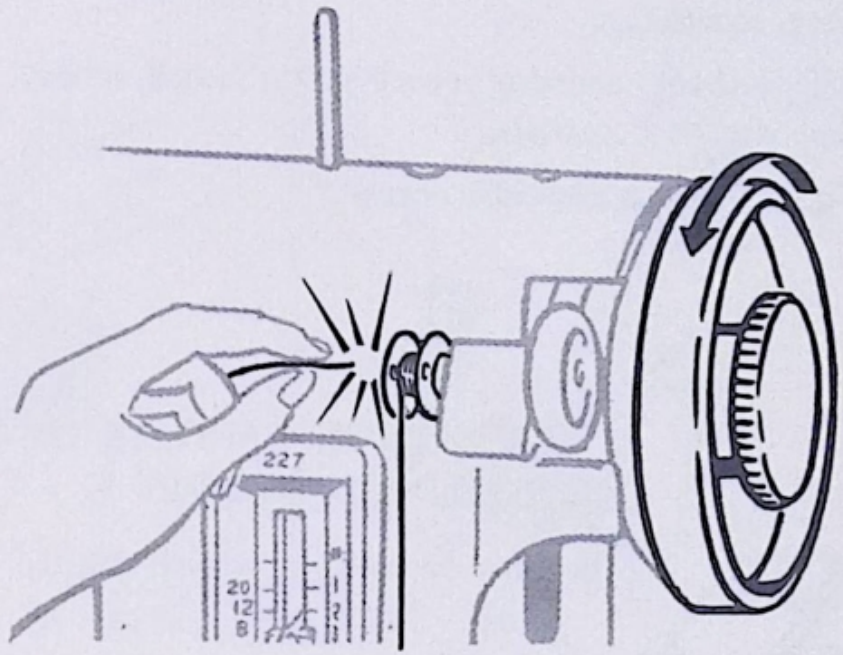




- Loosen stop motion screw with right hand.
- Place empty bobbin on spindle.
- Press bobbin winder down against hand wheel.

WINDING THE BOBBIN (Cont'd)



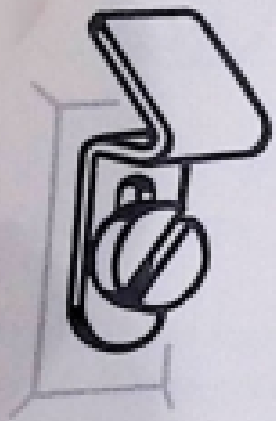


- Place spool of thread on spool pin.
- Thread between tension discs and through bobbin as shown.
- Hold end of thread and start machine. (End of thread will break off after a few coils have been wound on bobbin.)

WINDING THE BOBBIN (Cont'd)

When bobbin is full

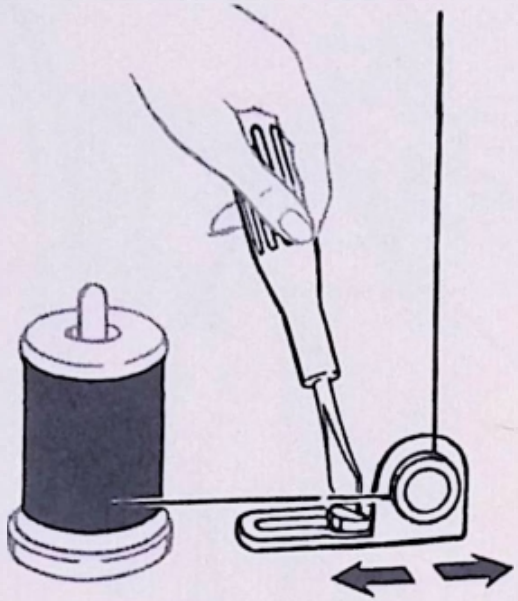
- Stop machine.
- Lift bobbin winder away from hand wheel and remove bobbin.
- Tighten stop motion screw.



TO CONTROL AMOUNT OF THREAD ON BOBBIN

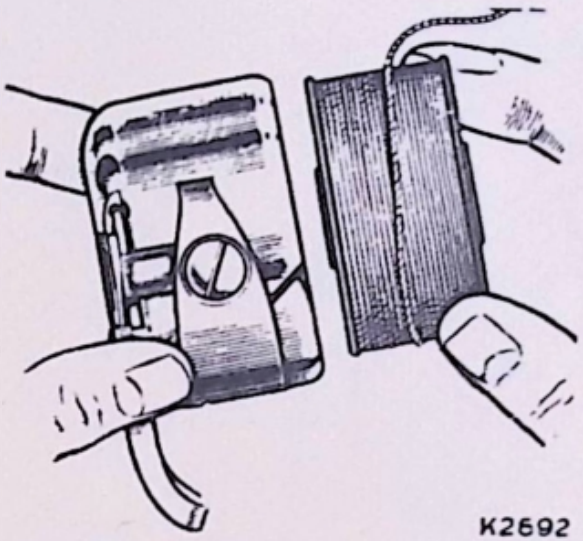
- Loosen screw which holds stop latch to arm of machine.
- Lower stop latch for more thread on bobbin.
- Raise stop latch for less thread on bobbin.
- Tighten stop latch screw.

If thread doesn't wind evenly

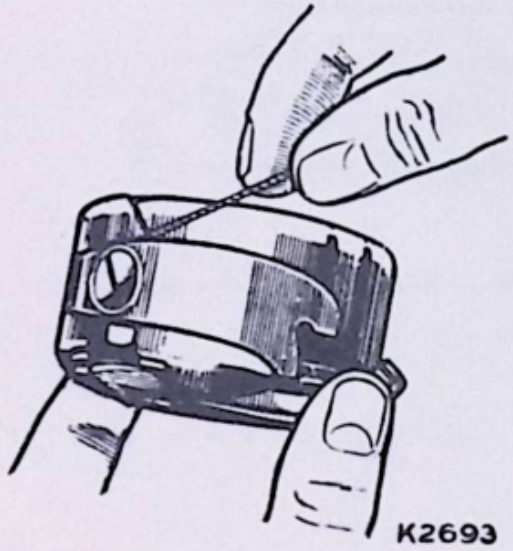


- Loosen screw which holds bobbin winder tension bracket to machine bed.
- Move bracket to left if bobbin winds high on right; move to right if bobbin winds high on left.
- Tighten tension bracket screw.

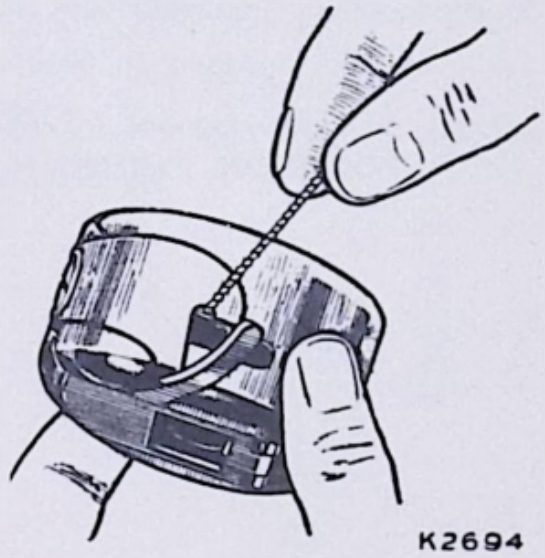
THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE



● Hold bobbin case and bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown above.

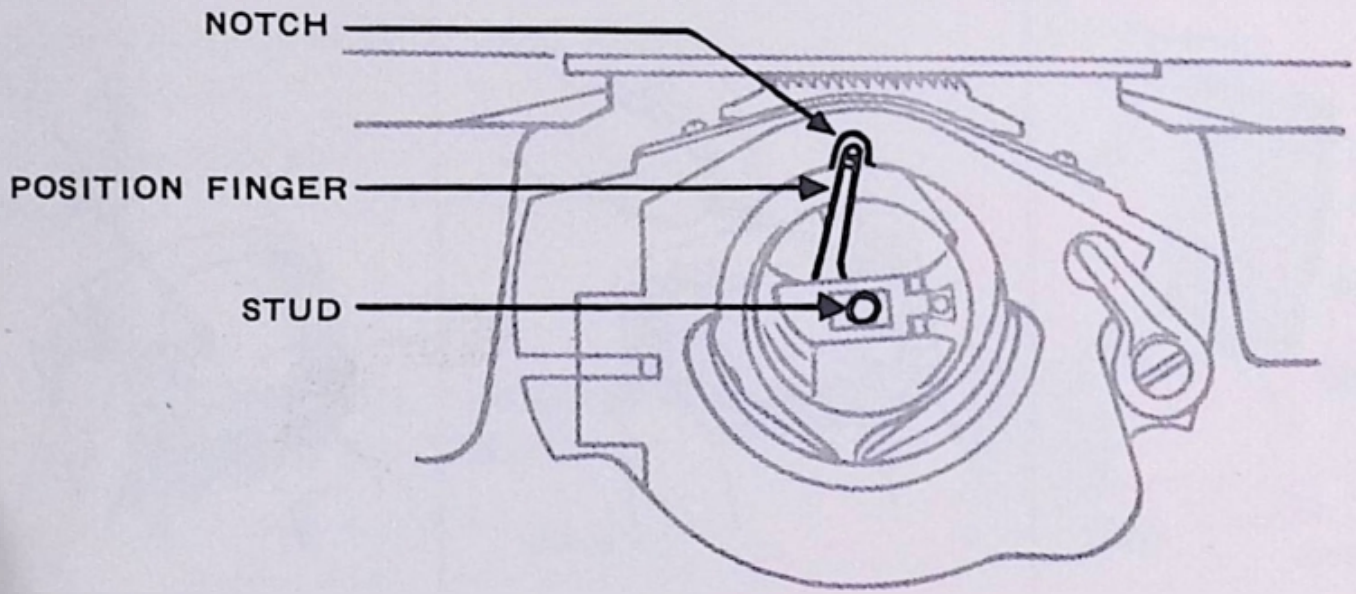


● Place bobbin into bobbin case. Pull thread into slot.



● Pull thread under tension spring and into slot at end of spring, as shown.

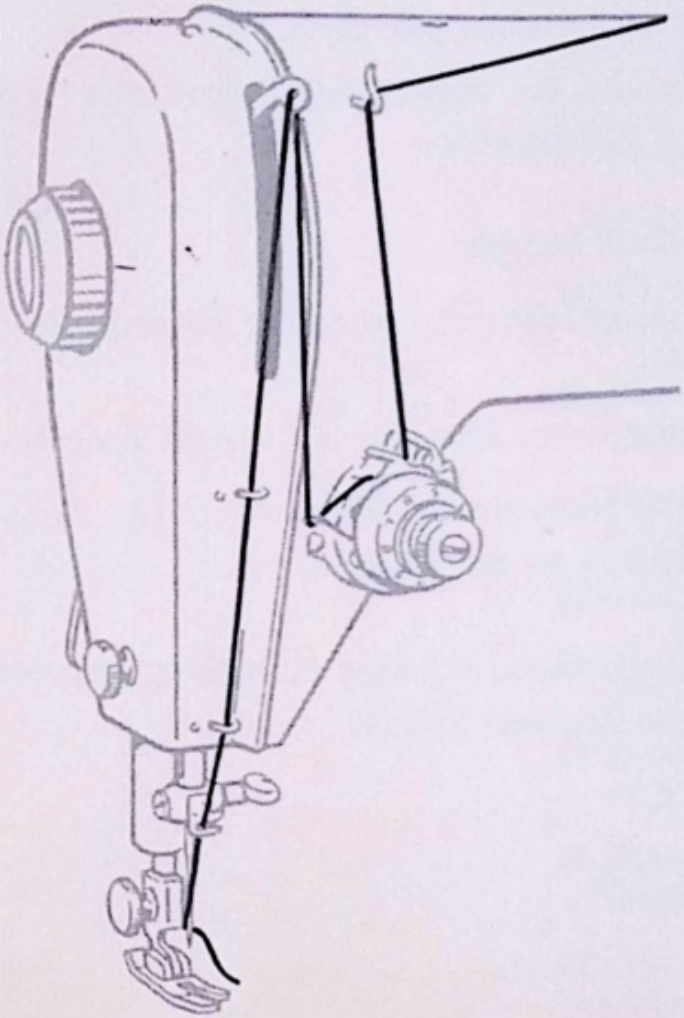
REPLACING THE BOBBIN CASE

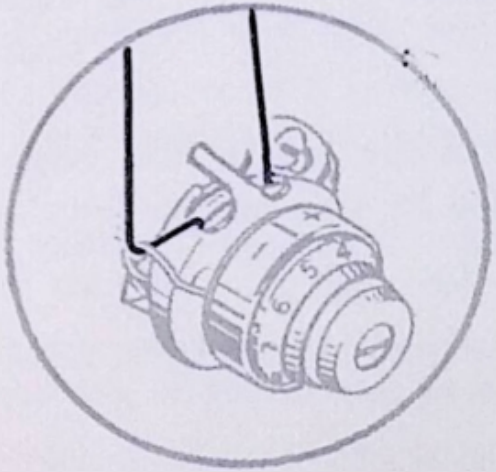


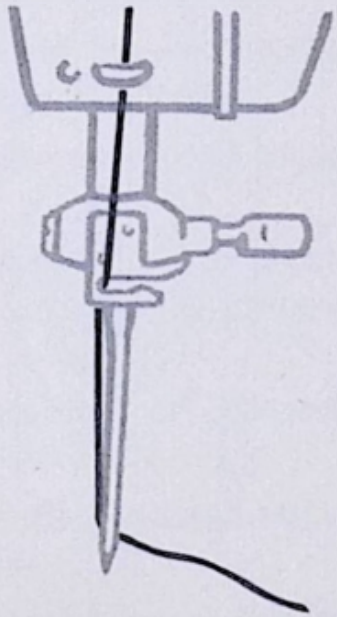
- Hold bobbin case by latch and place it on stud with position finger opposite notch at top of shuttle race, having thread draw from top of bobbin case.
- Release latch and press bobbin case back until latch enters groove in stud.
- Allow about three inches of thread to hang free from bobbin case and close slide plate.

UPPER THREADING

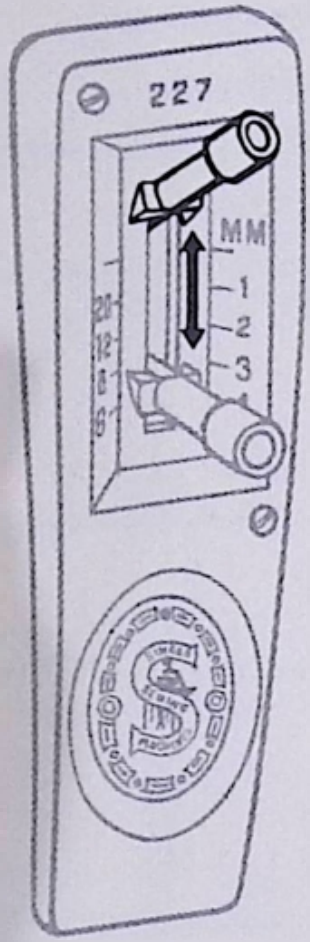
- Raise take-up lever to highest point.
- Place spool of thread on spool pin.
- Lead thread through threading points shown.
- Thread needle from left to right.
- Draw sufficient thread through eye of needle with which to start sewing.

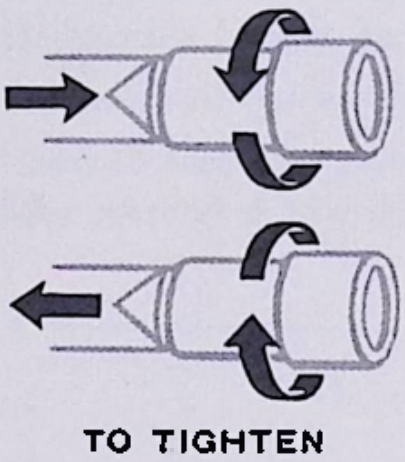






STITCH LENGTH REGULATOR





Numerals on left side of indicator represent number of stitches per inch.

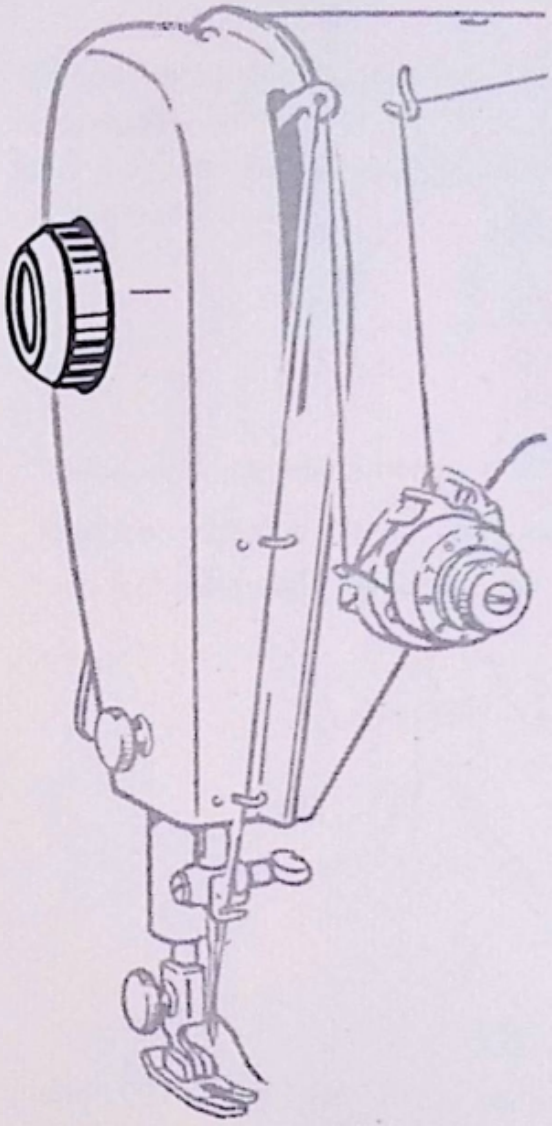
Numerals on right side represent stitch length in millimeters.

To set stitch length

- Release pointer by turning thumb nut to the left.
- Position lever for desired stitch length.
- Tighten pointer against plate by turning thumb nut to the right.

Once the pointer has been positioned, reverse stitching is accomplished by raising the lever to its highest point.

PRESSURE ADJUSTMENTS

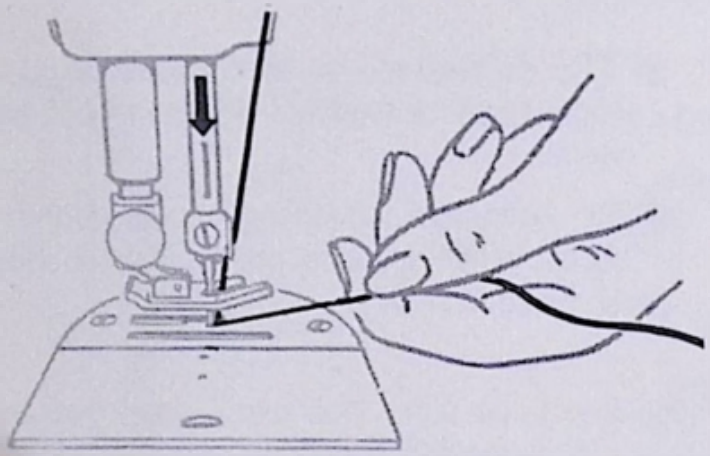


Decrease

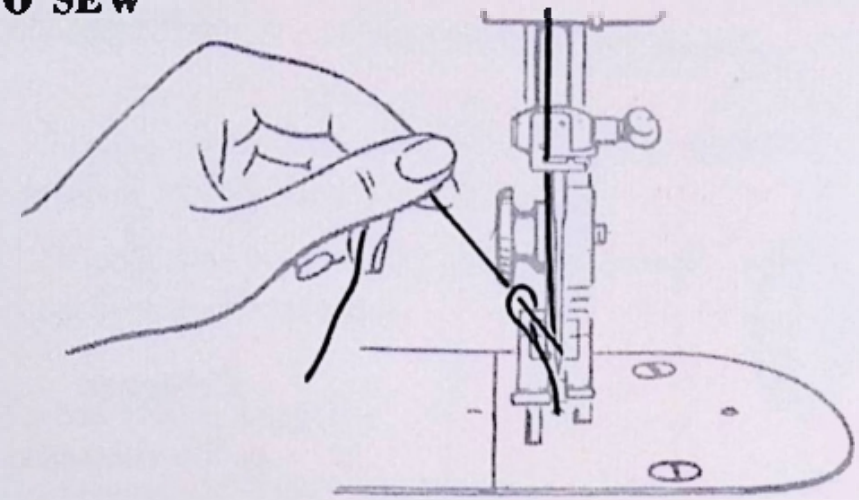
Increase

- The numerals 1 to 8 and letter D represent varying degrees of pressure.
- To increase pressure turn knob to right, the maximum pressure being at numeral 8.
- To decrease pressure turn knob to left, the minimum pressure being at numeral 1 and at the letter D for darning.
- When the desired pressure is obtained this will be represented by a numeral which can be noted for future reference.
- Smooth, even handling of several thicknesses of fabric results when pressure is correctly regulated.
- Surface finish, as well as the weight and texture of the fabric, must be considered in determining the amount of pressure needed.
- Adjustment of the knob regulates the amount of pressure exerted on the material while it is being stitched.
- Too light a pressure will result in irregular feeding which affects both quality of stitch and evenness of seams.
- Too heavy a pressure not only affects stitch and seam quality but will mar smooth surfaces and pile fabrics.

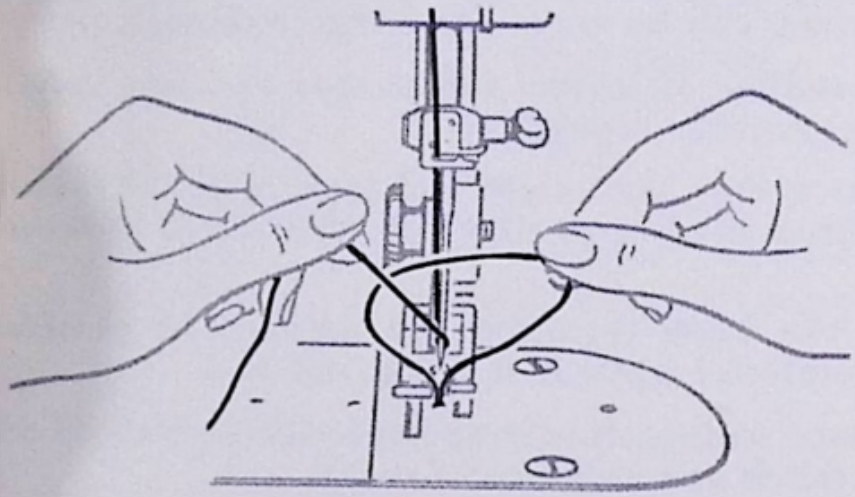
PREPARING TO SEW



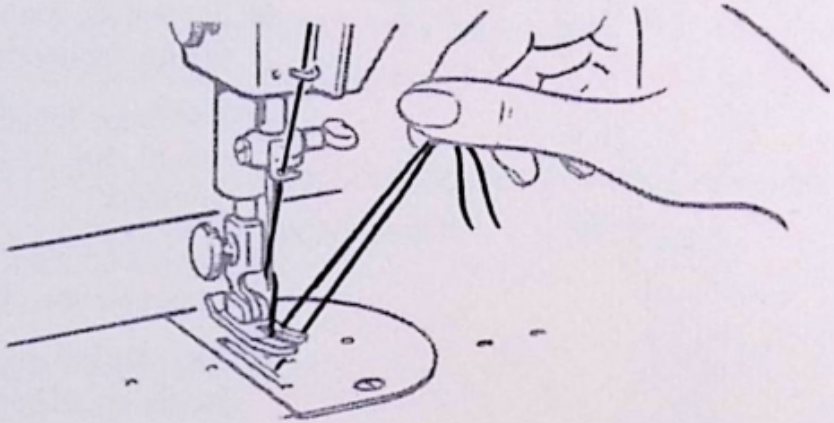
● Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.



● Turn hand wheel so that needle enters plate and brings up bobbin thread.



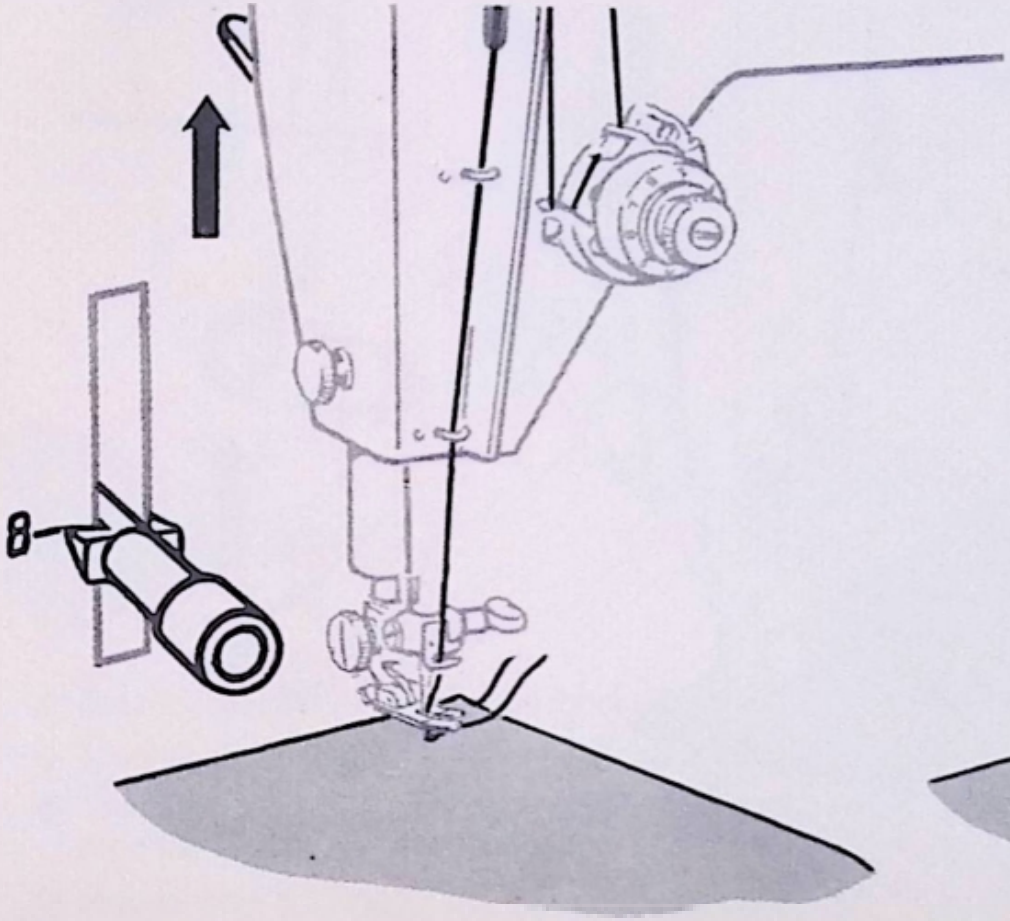
● Pull end of bobbin thread up through throat plate.

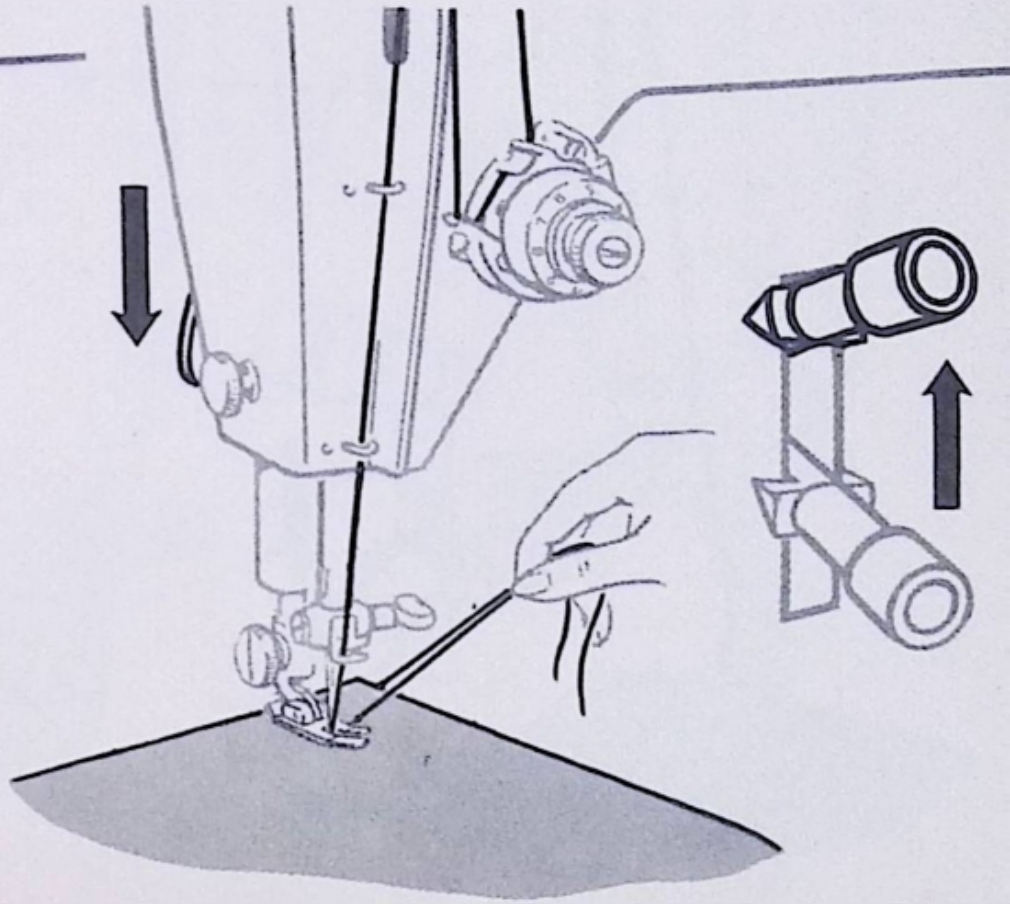


● Place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally under presser foot.

SEWING A SEAM

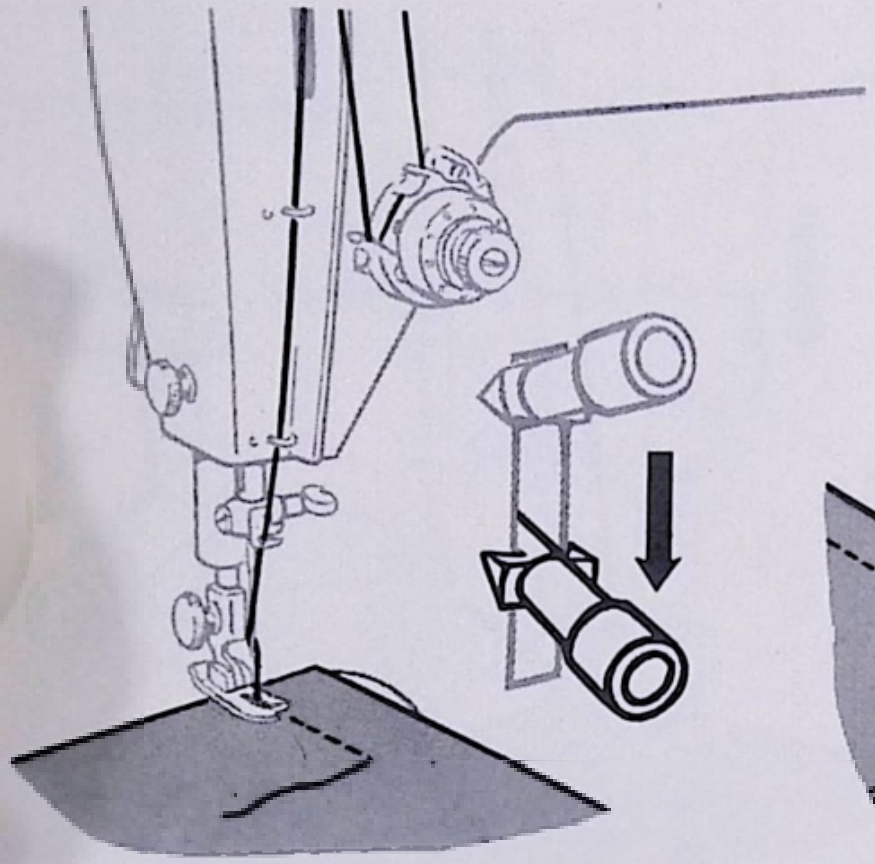
- Set stitch regulator for desired stitch length.
- Position needle into fabric about 1/2 inch from edge.
- Lower presser foot.
- Raise stitch length regulator to reverse.

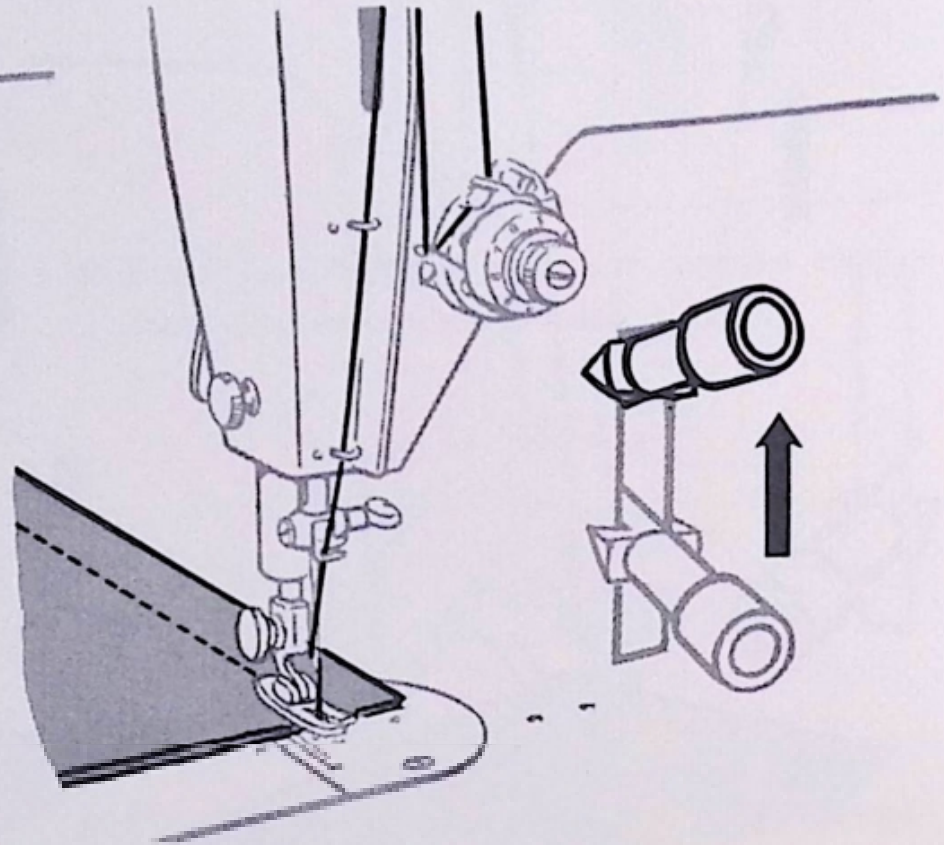




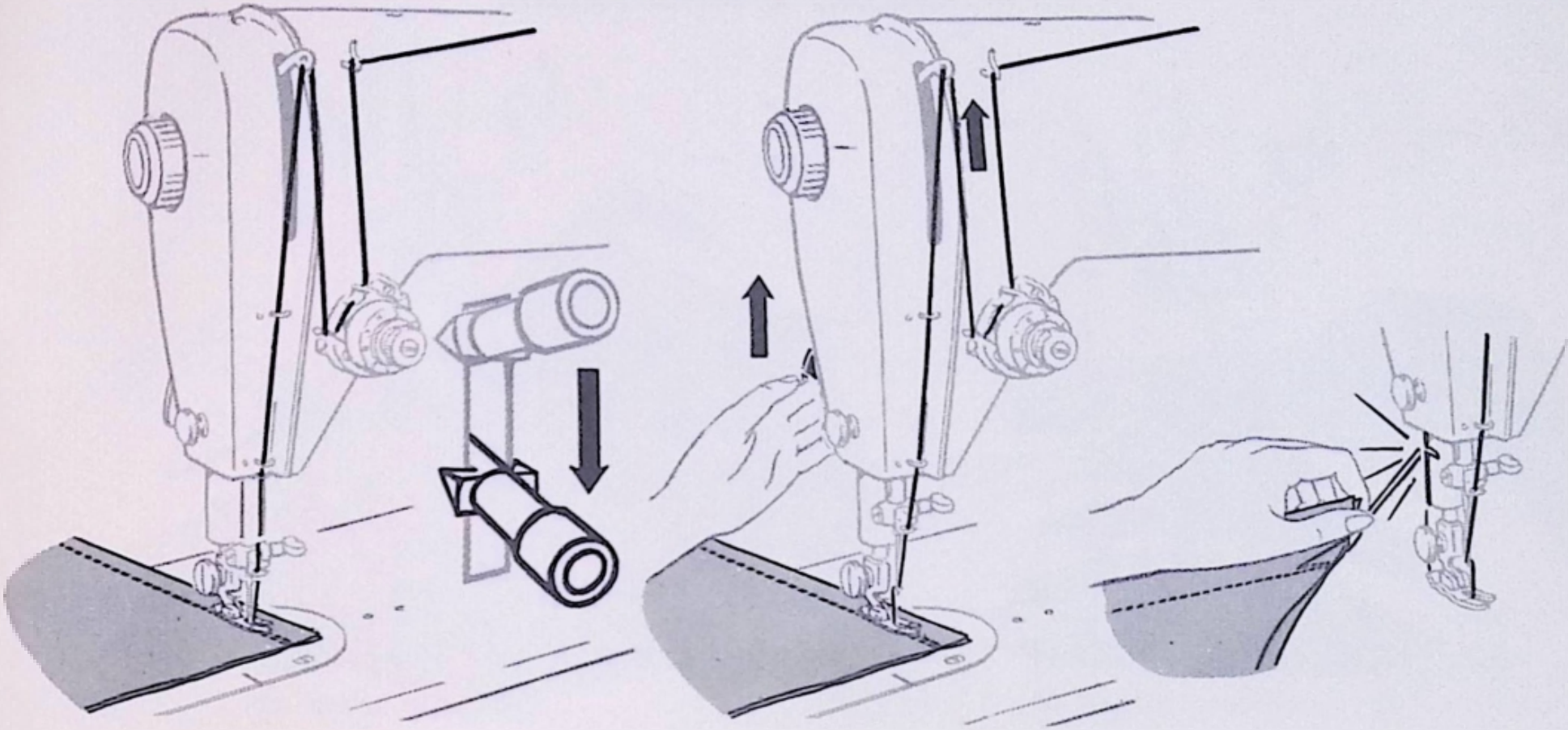
SEWING A SEAM (Cont'd)

- Back stitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
- Lower stitch length regulator.
- Stitch to end of seam.
- Raise stitch length regulator.



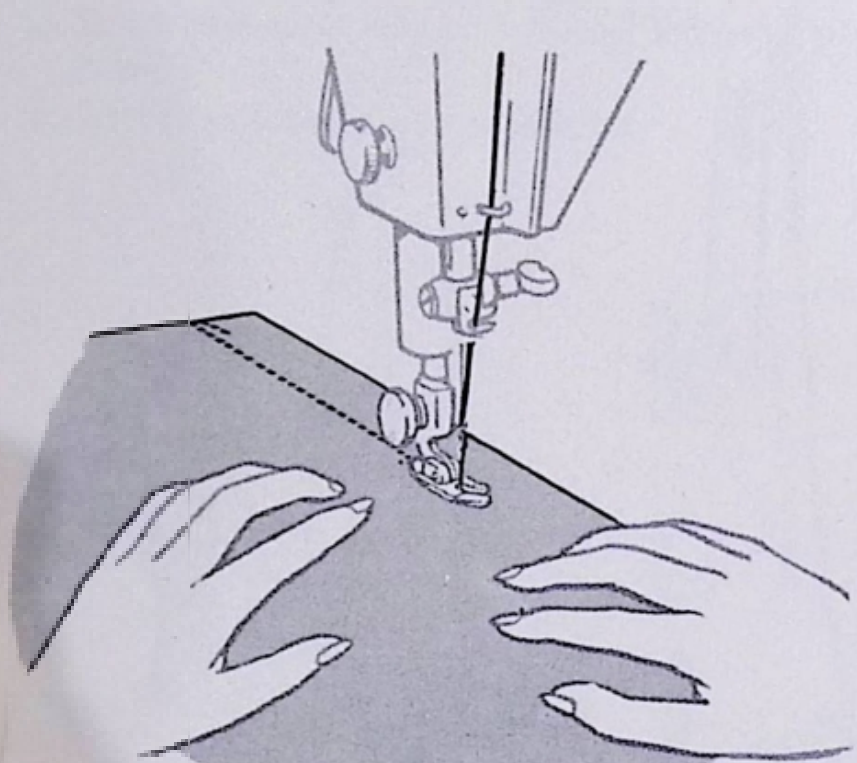


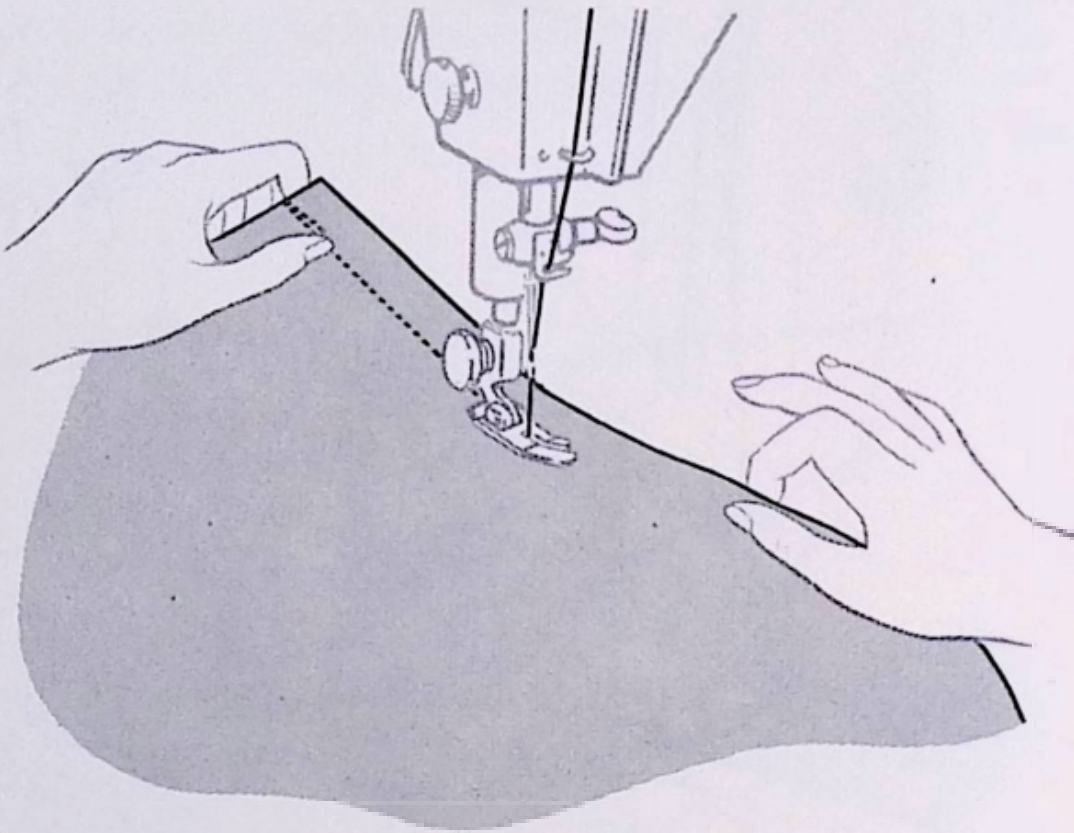
SEWING A SEAM (Cont'd)



- Back stitch to reinforce end of seam.
- Lower regulator to forward stitching position.
- With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot, draw the fabric back and to the left.
- Sever the threads on thread cutter.

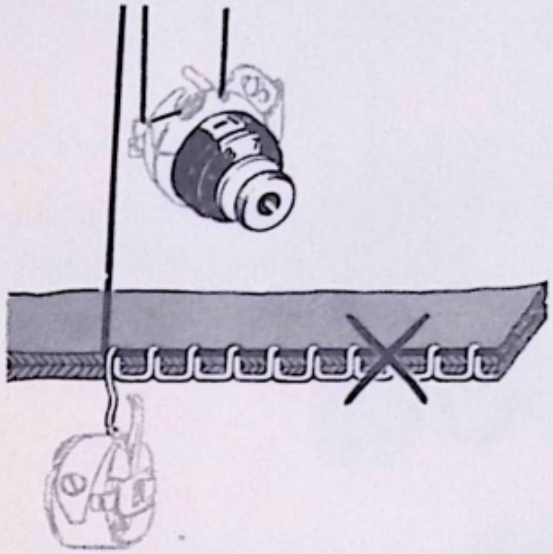
GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC



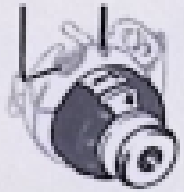


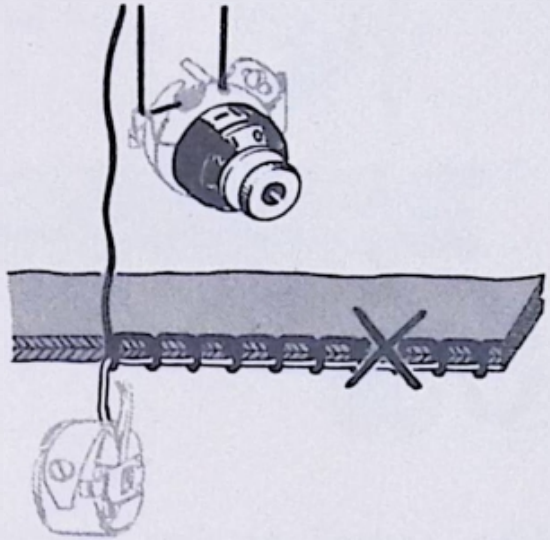
- **Most fabrics need to be guided only in front of the presser foot.**
- **Fabrics of unusual texture and weave, filmy sheers, crepes, knits, tricots, etc., require support while being stitched. For such fabrics apply a gentle tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot as illustrated.**

NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

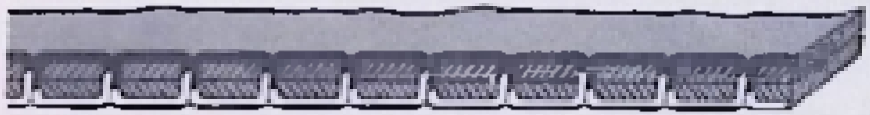


- Needle thread tension too tight—correct by setting dial to lower number.



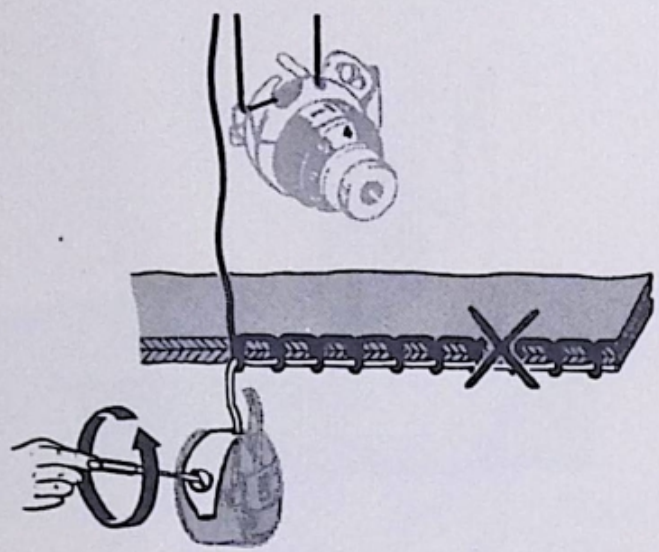


- Needle thread tension too loose—correct by setting dial to higher number.

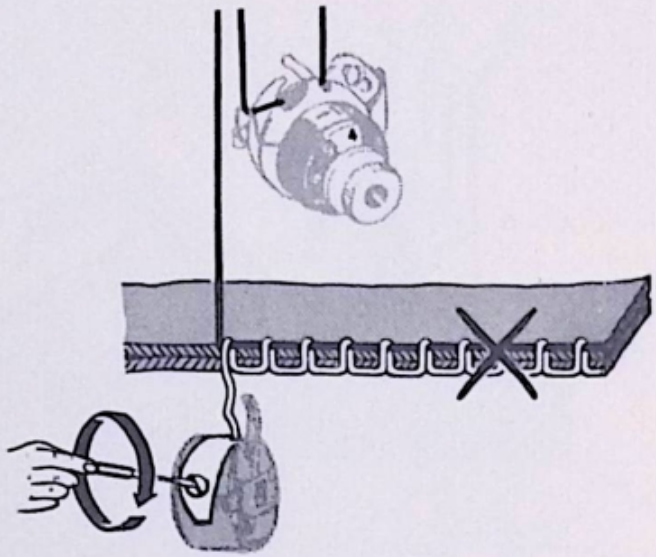


- A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

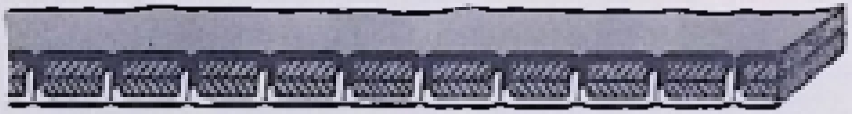
BOBBIN THREAD TENSION



● Bobbin thread tension too tight —correct by turning screw anti-clockwise.



● Bobbin thread tension too loose —correct by turning screw clock-wise.

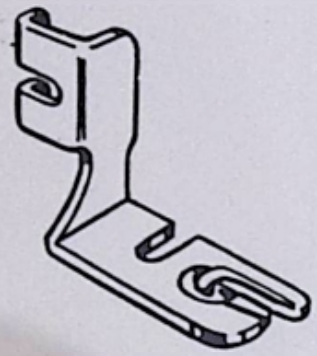


● A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

Instructions for using ATTACHMENTS . . .

Those attachments which are not furnished with your machine are available for purchase at your local SINGER SEWING CENTRE.

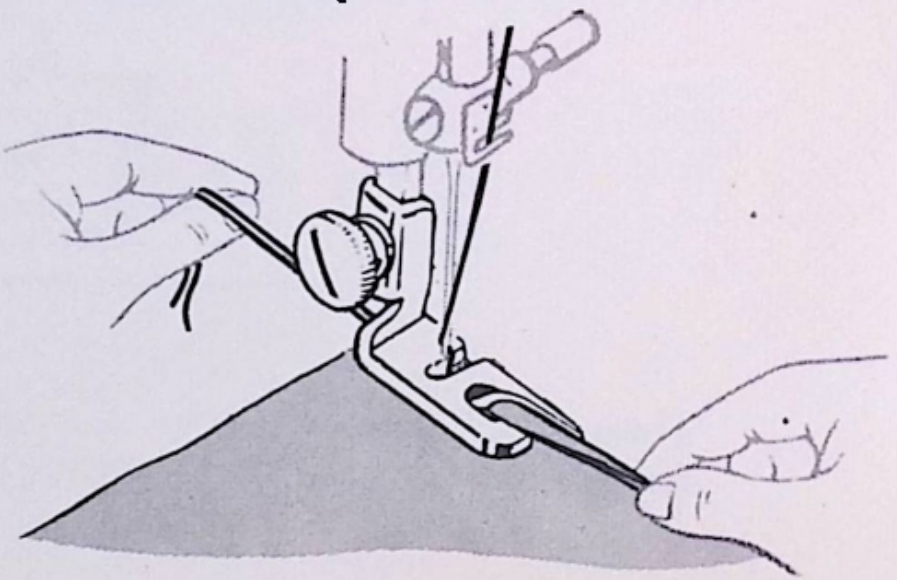
THE FOOT HEMMER



The narrow hemmer forms and stitches a perfectly turned hem without basting or pressing. It is attached to machine in place of regular presser foot.

HEMMING

- Form a double 1/8″ fold at edge of fabric, crease fold for about 2″. Draw bobbin and needle threads under hemmer. Place fabric under foot and stitch through creased fold for several stitches.
- Hold thread ends in left hand and guide raw edge in front of hemmer evenly into scroll. Sew slowly, still holding thread ends until hem is well started. Feed material evenly into hemmer scroll.



APPLICATIONS

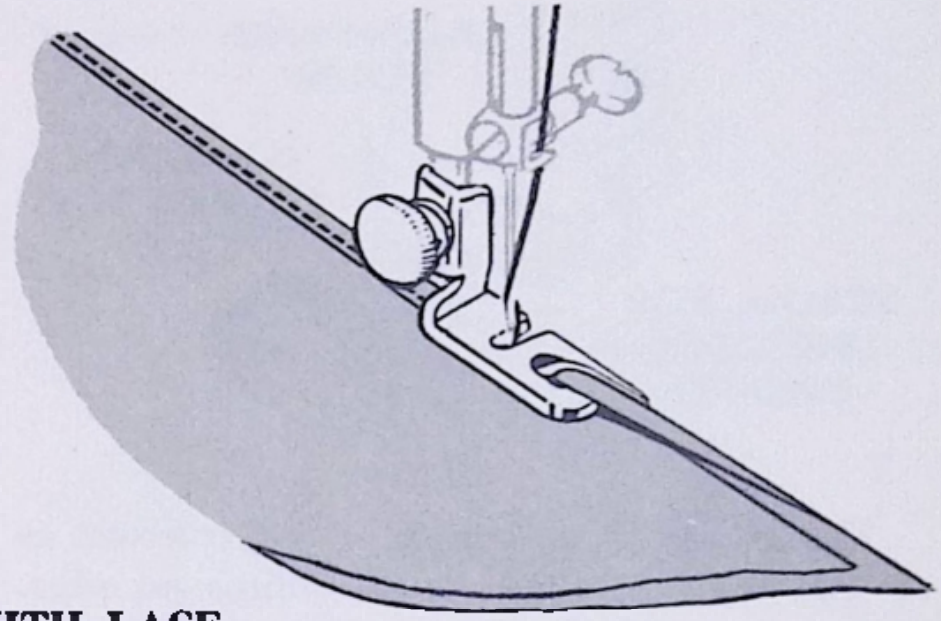
Fine Hems
Edging Ruffles
Hemmed Seams

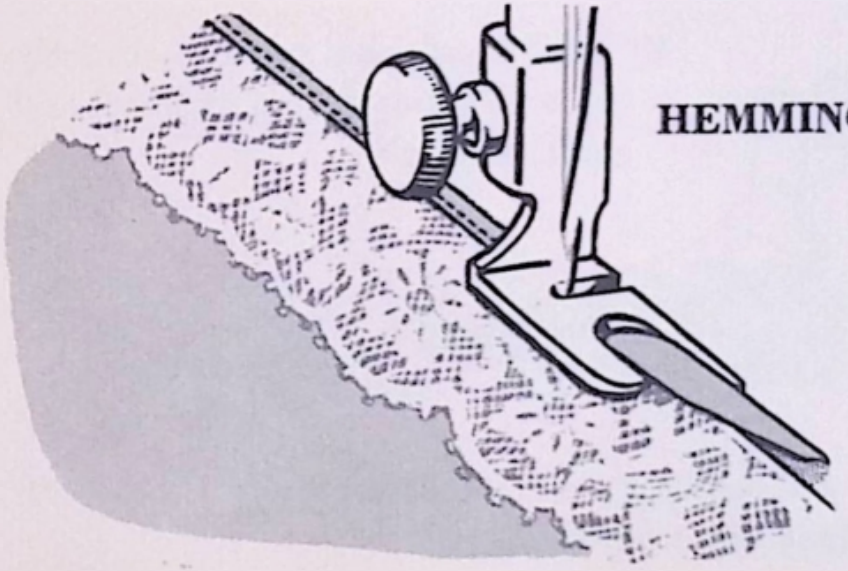
Hemming with Lace
Lace Insertion
Lingerie Finishes

HEMMED SEAMS

Hemmed seams are appropriate where a fine narrow seam is desired.

- Allow a scant 1/4″ seam allowance.
- With right sides of fabric together, place upper layer 1/8″ to left of lower layer.
- Insert two fabric edges into hemmer and proceed as for plain hem.





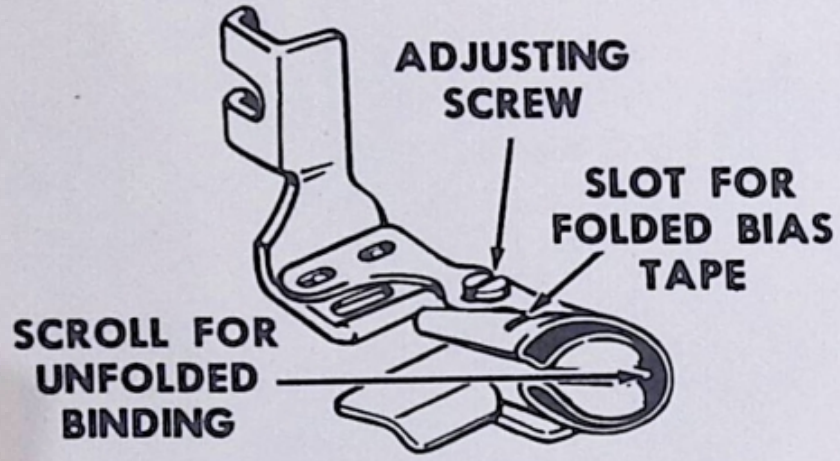
HEMMING WITH LACE

Proceed the same way as when making a hemmed seam.

- Slip lace in from left as you would the second piece of fabric.

This method is used where a neat finish is desired on both sides of the material.

THE BINDER



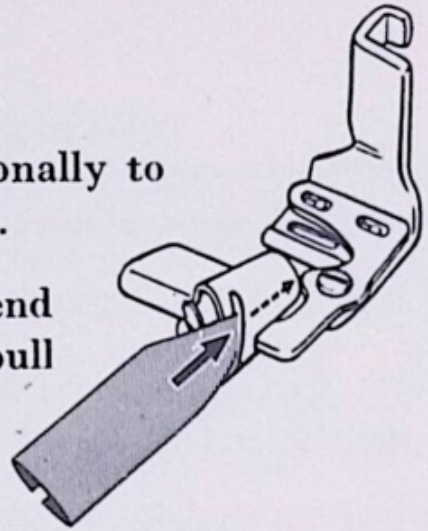
The binder is used to apply commercial as well as self-fabric bias to an unfinished edge.

This colourful trim is attractive when applied to children's wear, aprons and household textiles. It is a practical finish for seam edges that ravel and for making bound seams.

Inserting the Binding

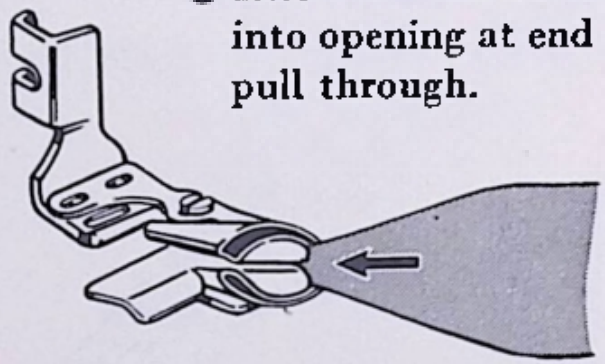
Commercial single fold bias tape is inserted from the right into slot in binder scroll.

- Cut binding diagonally to form a long point.
- Insert pointed end into slot and pull through scroll.



Self-fabric bias binding should be cut 15/16″ wide on true bias.

- Insert unfolded binding directly into opening at end of scroll and pull through.

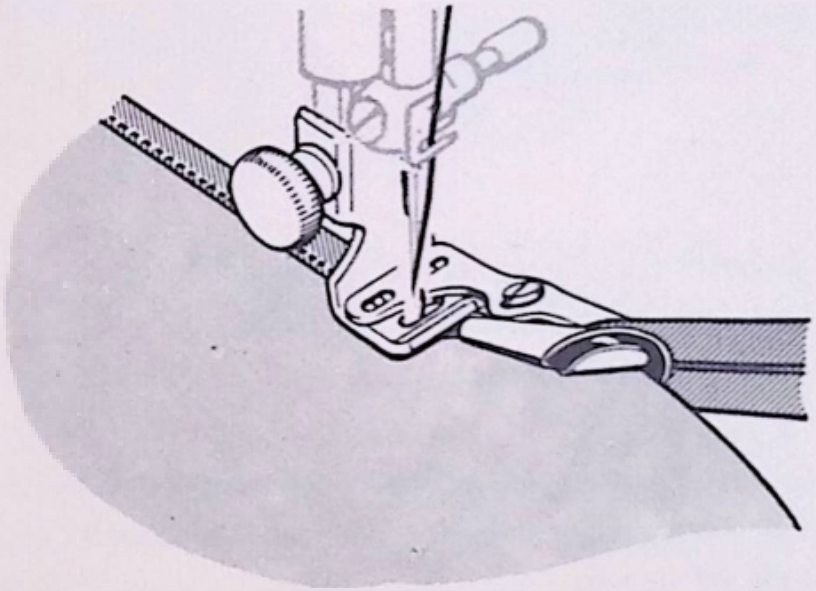


As binding passes through scroll, the raw edges are turned in.

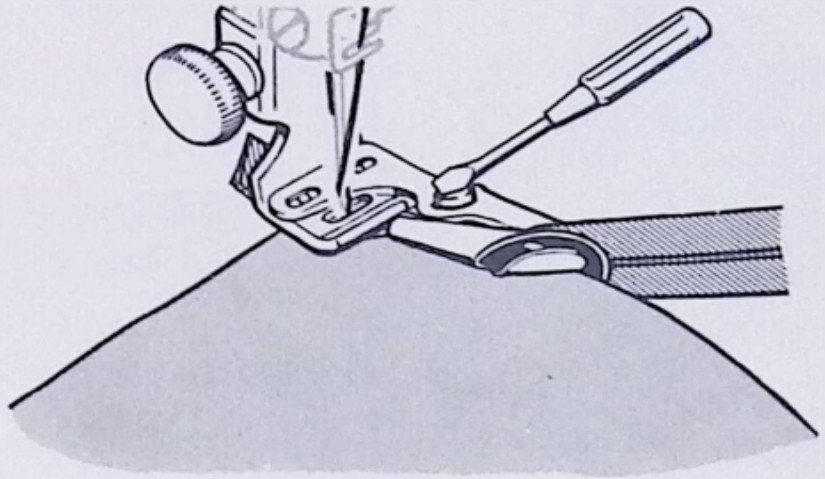
THE BINDER (Cont'd)

Procedure

- Attach binder to presser bar in place of regular presser foot.
- Pull binding through scroll until evenly folded edges are under needle.
- Insert edge to be bound into centre slot of scroll.
- Position needle, lower presser bar and stitch.



To adjust binder

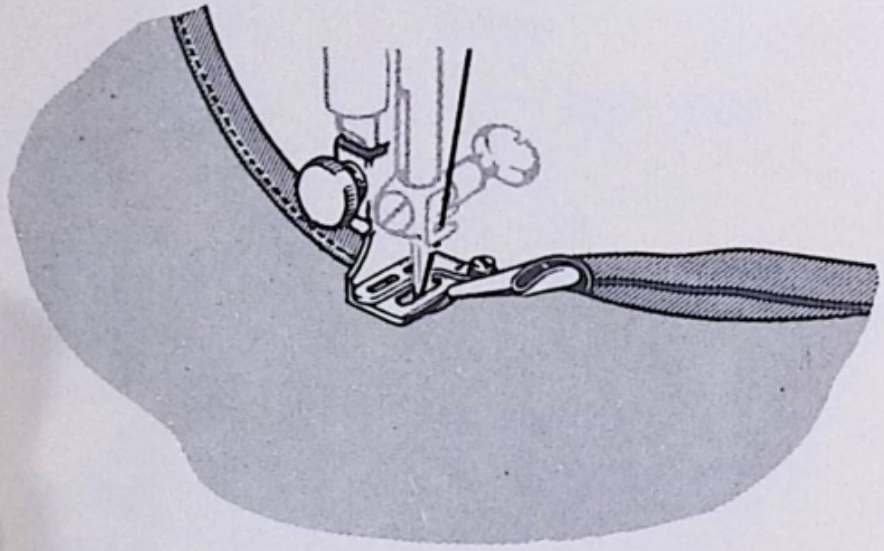


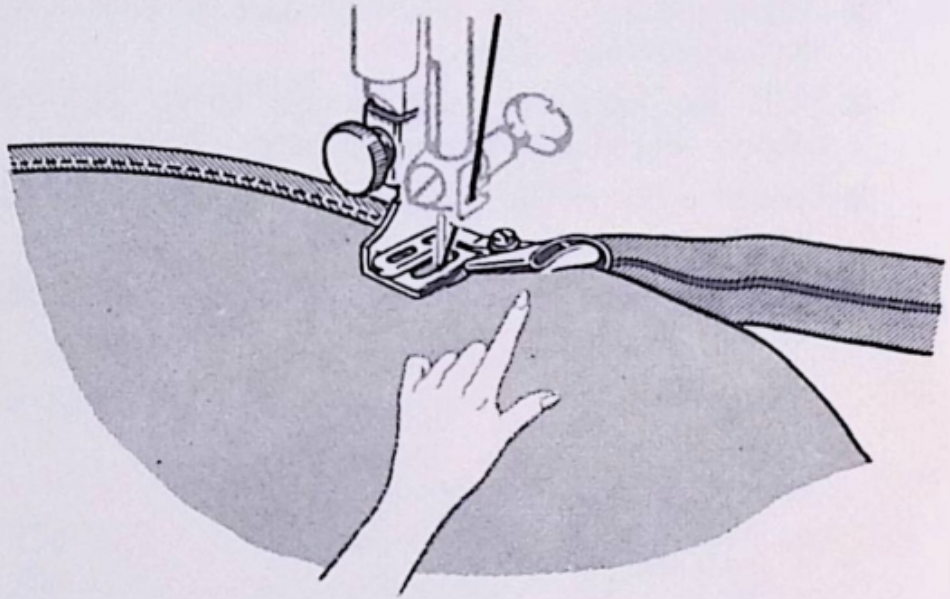
Stitching is positioned in relation to binding edge by adjustment of binder scroll.

- Loosen adjusting screw.
- Move scroll to right or left as necessary.
- Tighten adjusting screw.

Never pull binding as it feeds through scroll. Allow attachment to do the work. Merely guide edge to be bound into centre of scroll as you stitch.

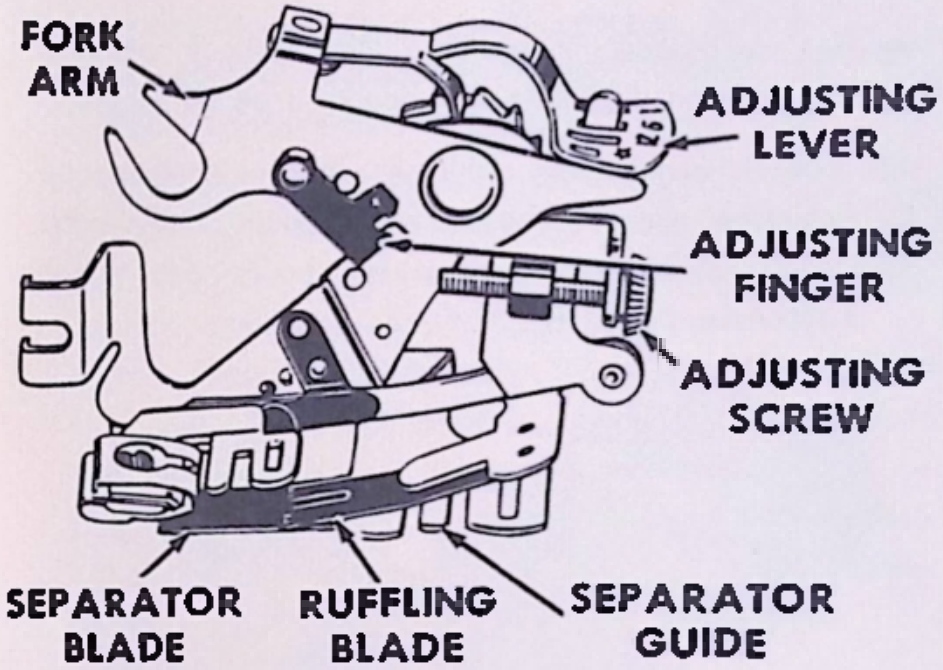
BINDING CURVED EDGES





- Curved edges require slightly different fabric handling from straight edges. Inside curves are straightened as they are fed into binder. If fabric is soft and has a tendency to stretch, reinforce edge with a single row of stitching before binding.
- Outside curves tend to lead away from centre slot of scroll and should be guided so that a full seam width is taken at needle point. Do not attempt to pull or straighten fabric into full length of scroll.

THE RUFFLER



This attachment offers a simple and effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied at the same time.

Adjusting Points

1. Adjusting lever sets ruffler for gathers or pleats. Number 1 space setting is for gathers and places fullness at every stitch. Numbers 6 and 12 are space settings for pleats, spacing them 6 or 12 stitches apart. Star is for straight stitching and is used when grouping gathers or pleats.

2. Adjusting finger is used only for pleating and affects width of pleat. It is disengaged by bringing it out of contact with adjusting screw.

3. Adjusting screw regulates fullness of gathers or pleats. When turned in to its limit with adjusting finger in place, attachment is set for its deepest pleat. When turned outward to its limit, with adjusting finger out of action, ruffler gives only a hint of fullness.

THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

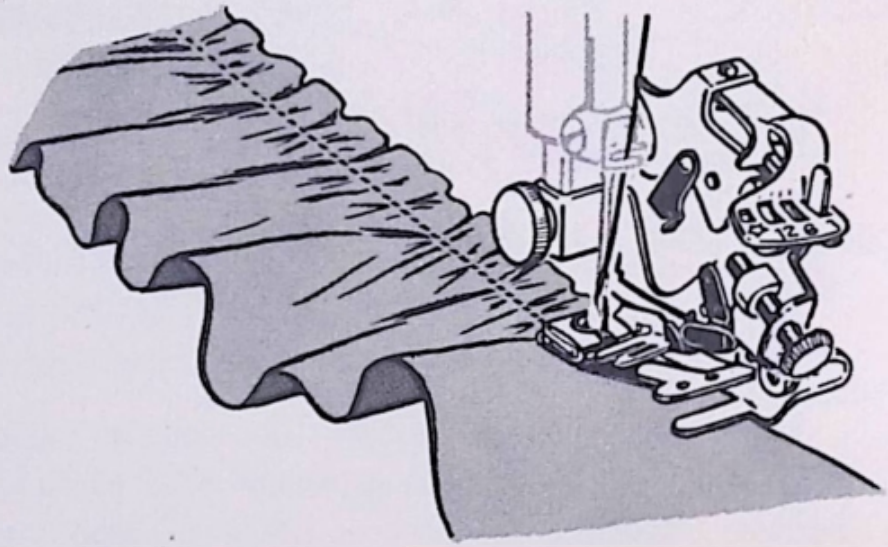
Activating Parts. **Ruffling blade and separator blade** are of blue steel and hold material to be gathered between them. **Ruffling blade** forms gathers or pleats by carrying fabric to needle according to spacing and fullness to which ruffler is adjusted. **Separator guide** is slotted to guide seam edges evenly and to separate ruffled strip from material to which ruffle is attached.

Preparation

- Raise needle to highest point.
- Locate ruffler on presser bar with fork arm over needle clamp screw. Securely tighten both presser bar and needle clamp screws.

Gathering

- Set adjusting lever on Number 1 setting and throw adjusting finger out of action.
- Turn adjusting screw for amount of fullness desired and set stitch length to space fullness. Turn screw in for more fullness; turn out for less fullness.



THE RUFFLER (*Cont'd*)

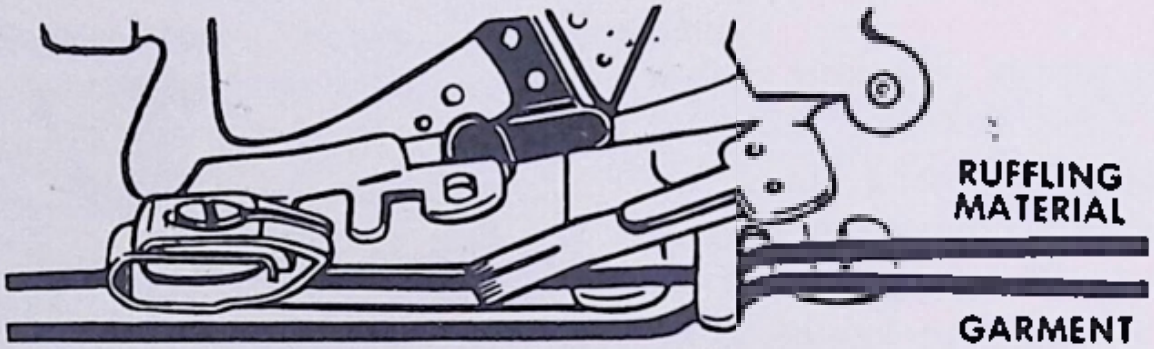
Length of sewing machine stitch also affects ruffle fullness. Since a given attachment setting puts an equal amount of fullness into each stitch regardless of its length, shortening the stitch (more stitches to inch) makes ruffle fuller; lengthening the stitch (fewer stitches to inch) makes it less full. For fine, closely spaced gathering, use a short stitch and an outward adjustment of adjusting screw. For deeper, less closely spaced gathering, turn adjusting screw inward and use a medium length stitch.

- Insert material to be gathered between blue blades and through first separator guide.
- Draw to back of needle.
- Lower presser bar and stitch.

Fabric texture influences performance of ruffler as well as results. Soft fabrics, cut on crosswise grain, are best adapted for gathering ruffles. Always test stitch length and ruffler setting on a scrap of self-fabric before proceeding with the actual work.

THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

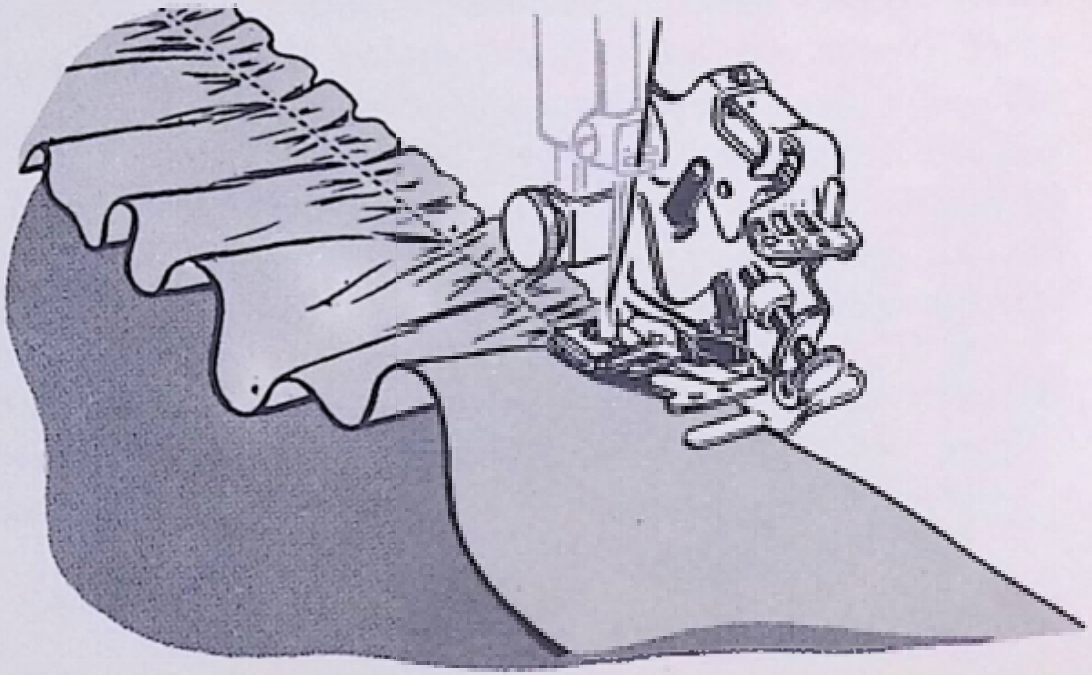
Attaching ruffle



- Place ruffle strip between two blue blades and through first separator guide.

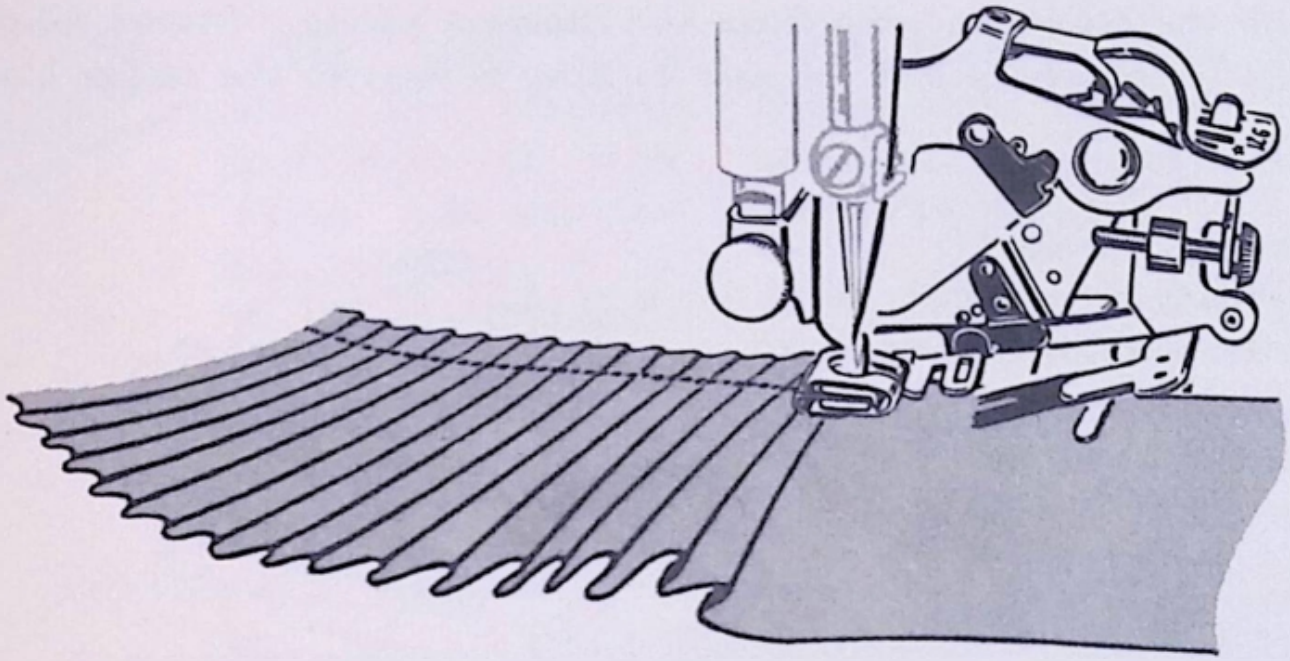
- Place material to which ruffle is to be attached between separator blade and feed of machine.

- Proceed as for plain gathering. Right sides of fabrics are placed together when the seam is to fall to the inside.



THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

Pleating



- Move adjusting lever of ruffler to desired space setting for pleats either 6 or 12 stitches apart.
- Set stitch length.

For deepest pleat, activate adjusting finger and turn adjusting screw inward to its maximum setting. For smaller pleats turn adjusting screw outward.

A short stitch places pleats more closely together; a long stitch separates the pleats for a greater distance.

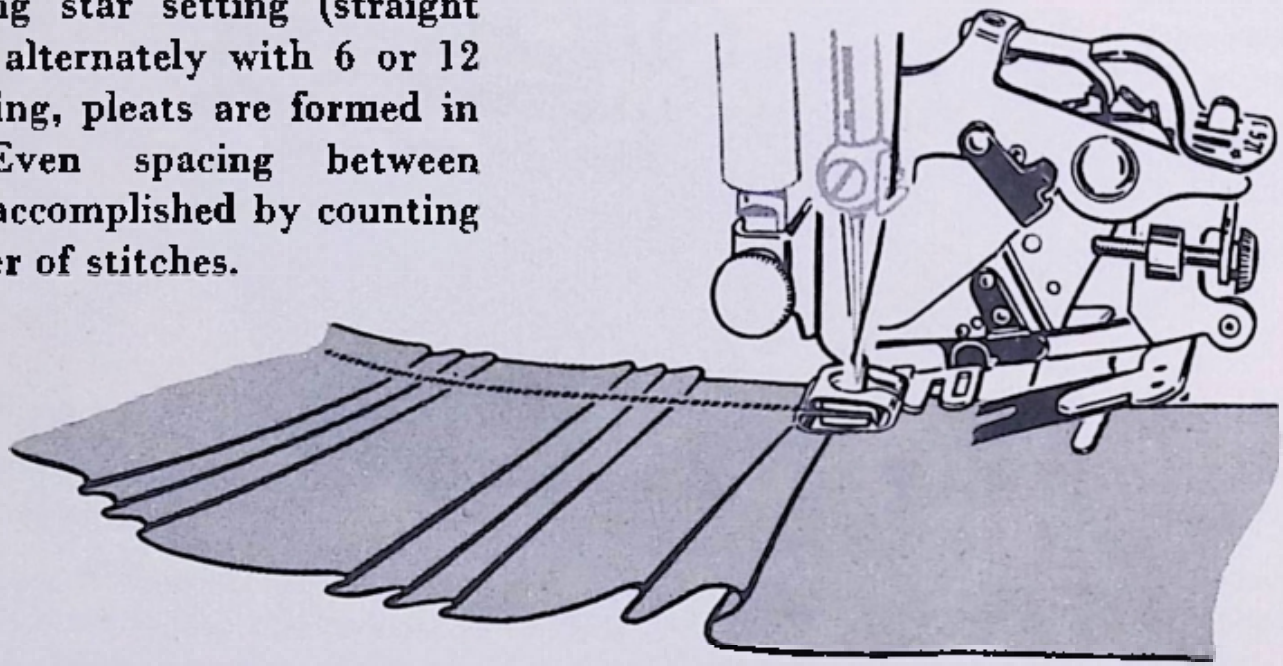
- Insert fabric to be pleated between blue blades and into first separator guide.
- Lower presser bar and stitch.

THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

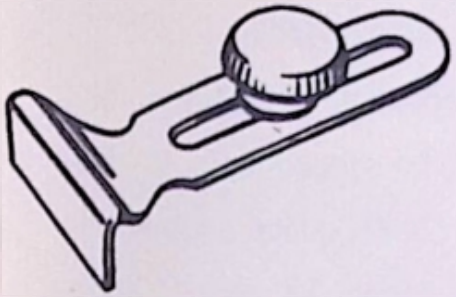
Crisp fabrics cut on the crosswise grain form the sharpest pleats. Glazed fabrics handle best if the glazed side is downward and the soft backing is next to the ruffler blade.

Group Pleating

By using star setting (straight stitching) alternately with 6 or 12 space setting, pleats are formed in groups. Even spacing between groups is accomplished by counting the number of stitches.



THE SEAM GUIDE



The seam guide aids in attaining uniformity of seam width. It provides for stitching to be placed at any distance between 1/8″ to 1-3/8″ from edge of fabric.

APPLICATIONS

Seams

Stay Stitching

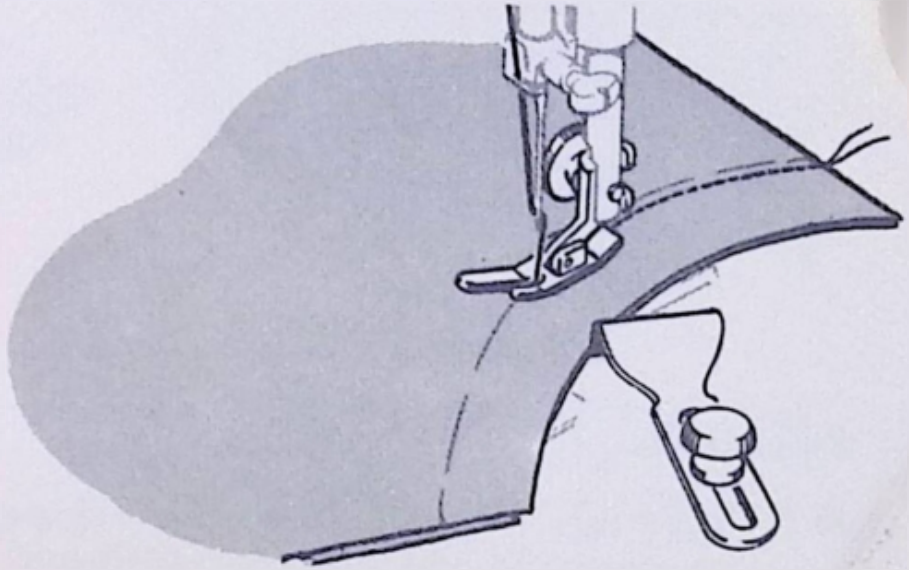
Top Stitching - Single or Multiple Rows

Attachment is used in connection with a presser foot. It is secured to bed of machine in either of threaded holes to right of needle.

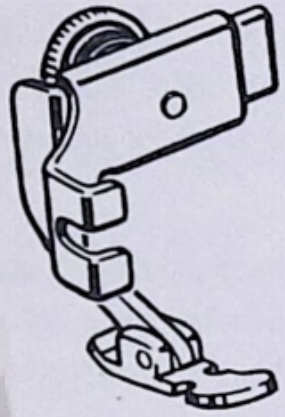
SEAMS

For straight seams. Align guide with presser foot. Pin seam edges and baste if necessary. Guide fabric edges lightly against guide while stitching.

For curved seams: Set attachment at an angle so that end closest to needle acts as a guide. Shorten stitch length for greater elasticity and strength.



THE ZIPPER FOOT



This foot is designed to facilitate the placement of stitching close to a raised edge. The hinged feature of this foot insures even feeding over pins, heavy layers of fabric or cross seams. It is attached to the machine in place of the regular presser foot, and may be adjusted to either the right or left of the needle.

APPLICATIONS

Zipper Insertions
Tubular Cording
Corded Seams
Slip Cover Welting

Preparation

- Secure zipper foot to presser bar as you would the regular presser foot.

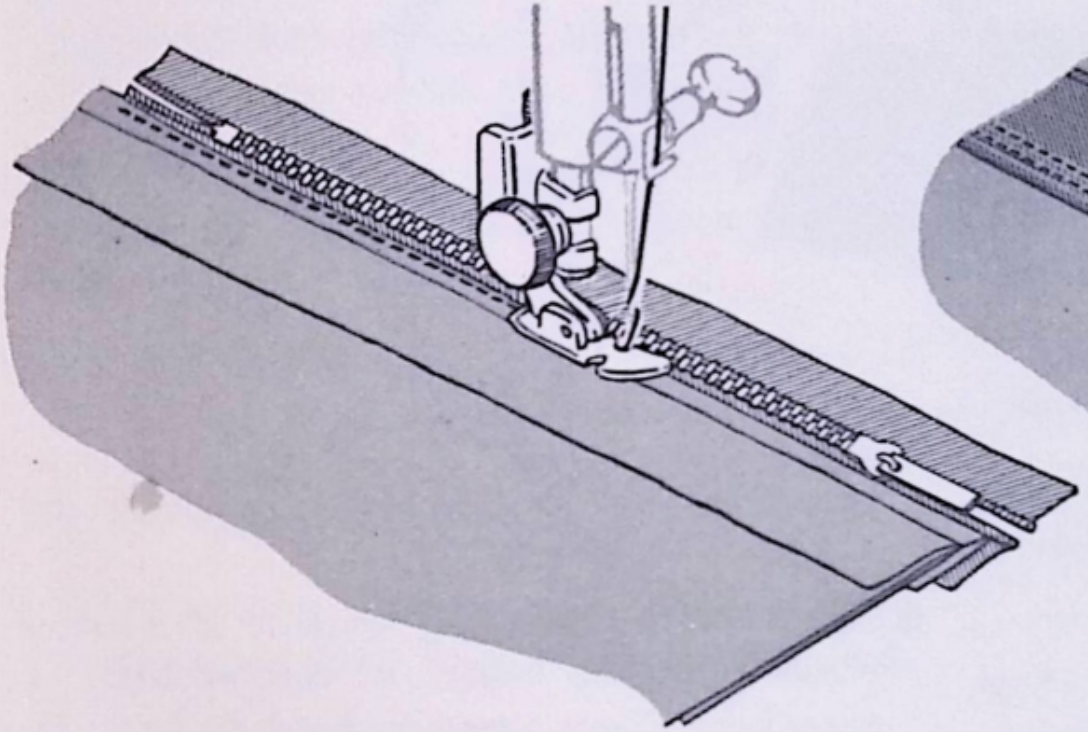
Adjustment to right or left of needle is made by loosening thumb screw at back of foot.

With foot down, check position of foot by lowering needle into side notch, making sure it clears foot.

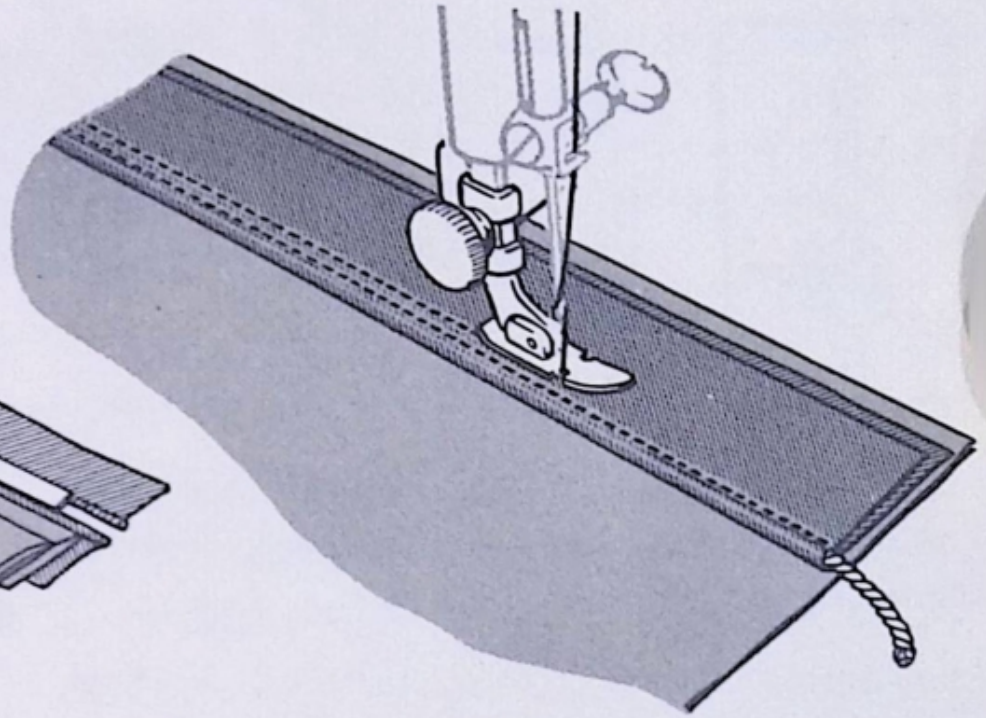
Lock into position by tightening thumb screw.

THE ZIPPER FOOT (Cont'd)

Zipper Insertion



Corded Seams

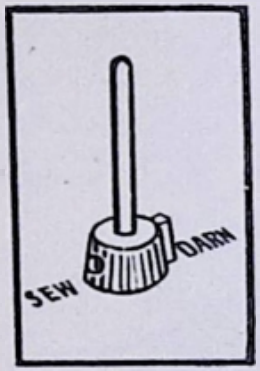


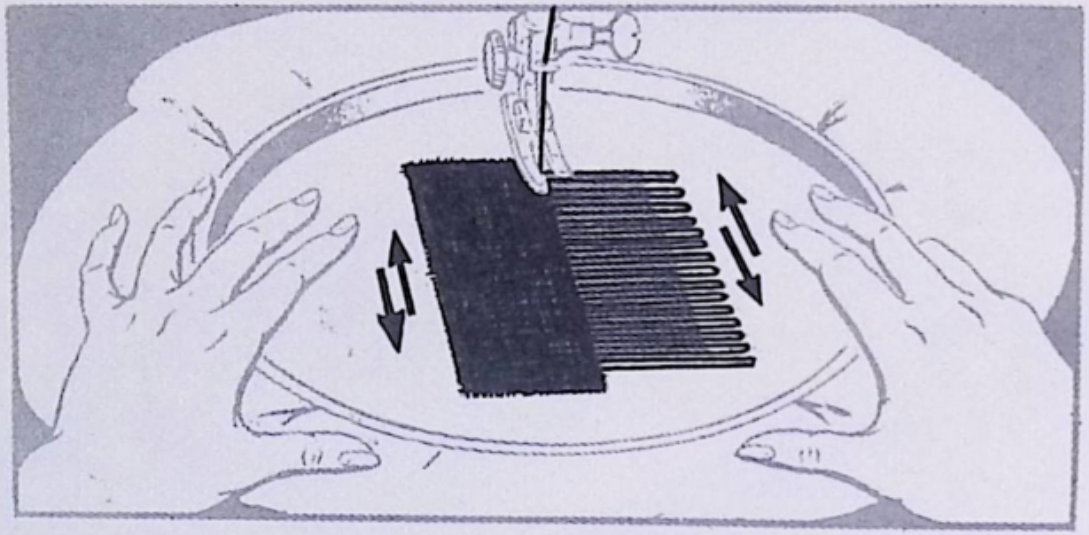
Several methods are used to insert a zipper and in any method used, the zipper foot enables you to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.

- When raised edge is placed to right—adjust foot to left of needle.
- When raised edge is placed to left—adjust foot to right of needle.

FREE MOTION WORK

Darning





Household linens, children's clothes and knitwear of all kinds can be repaired with the darning stitch.

Procedure

- Trim ragged edges from area to be darned. Centre worn section in embroidery hoops.
- Turn pointer of feed throw-out clockwise to "darn" position as shown. The feed is thus rendered inoperative and will not interfere with the free movement of the work.
- Move stitch regulating lever to its neutral position in the centre of slot at front of machine. Turn pressure knob to letter D.
- Position work under presser foot.
- Lower presser foot.
- Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over and draw bobbin

FREE MOTION WORK

Darning (Cont'd)

thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.

- Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement. Place stitches 1/4″ from edge of open area.
- Stitch across opening, moving hoops under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
- When opening is filled, turn work 90° and continue stitching until darn is completed.
- Run machine at moderate speed and control hoops with a steady continuous movement. Slow movement of hoops will produce a short stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch.

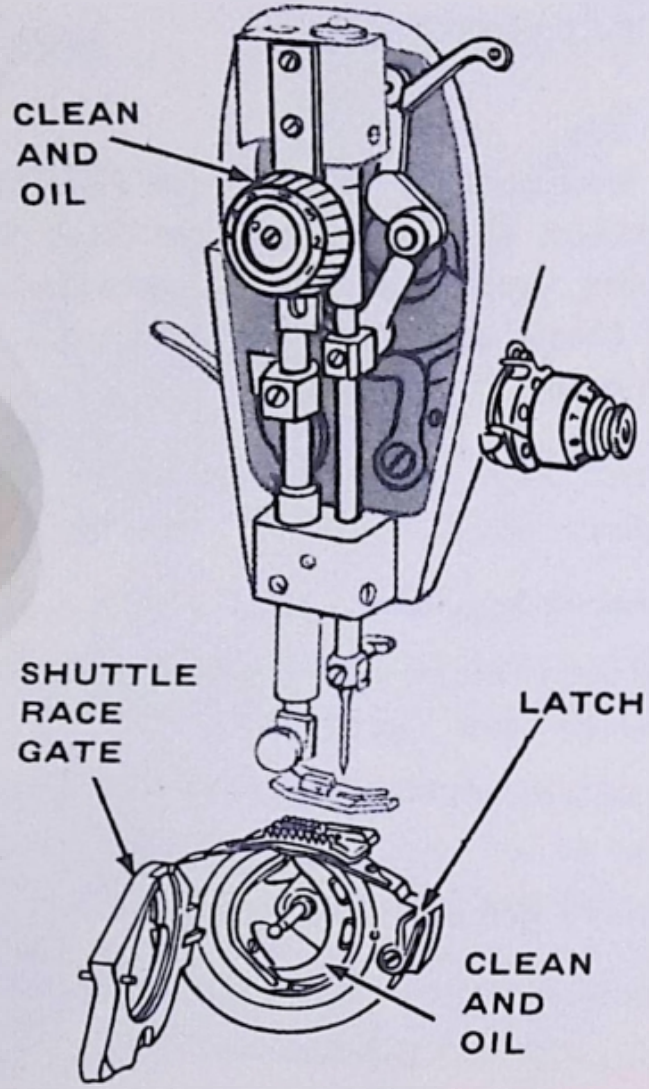
Fairly long stitches are best for knit and tricot fabrics; short stitches are best for cottons and linens as they approximate weave of fabric and are strong enough to withstand many launderings.

When you have finished darning or embroidering:—

- Raise presser bar lifter.
- Turn pointer of feed throw-out counter-clockwise to "sew" position.
- Return stitch regulating lever to its original position.
- Set knob to pressure required.

The machine is now ready for regular stitching.

CLEANING THE MACHINE



When in regular use—

The machine should be cleaned periodically with LINT BRUSH to remove the lint and fluff which may have accumulated around the working parts.

To remove face plate, turn hand wheel until take-up lever reaches its highest point, then remove face plate thumb screw, raise face plate and carefully pass it toward you over end of take-up lever. Clean the area inside. Remove bobbin case and throat plate, release latch, open shuttle race gate and clean stitch forming mechanism.

After each cleaning, oil the machine as instructed on pages **45** to **47.**

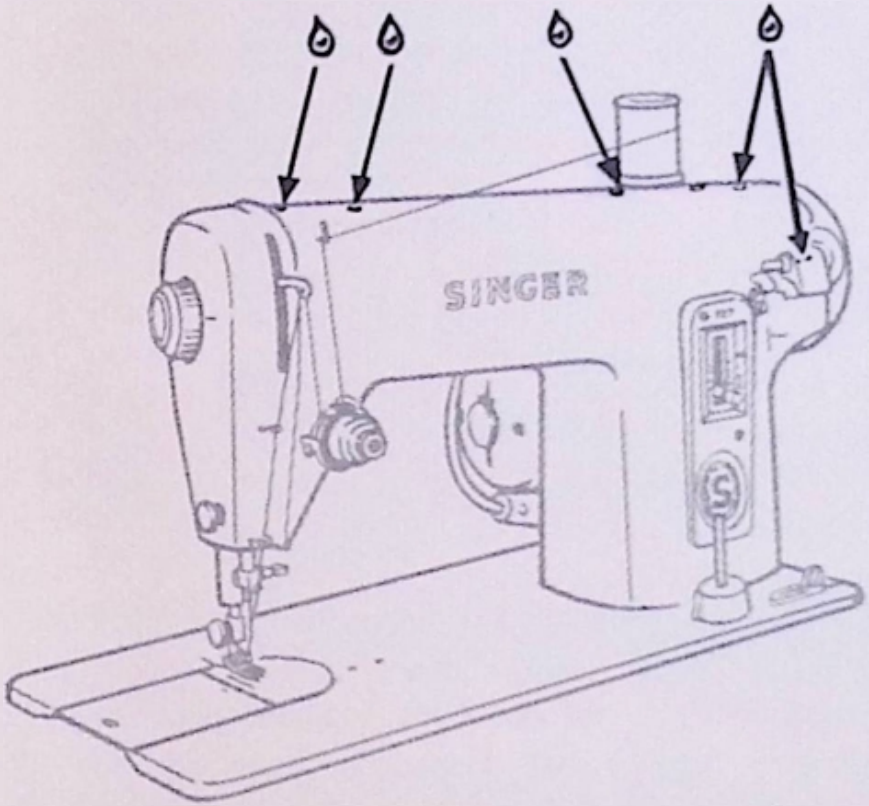
If the machine is to be stored for an indefinite period, brush away all traces of lint and fluff, then swab all exposed parts with a lint free brush saturated with SINGER* oil to protect against rust damage.

The area in head of machine that should be cleaned and covered with a protective coat of oil is shown at left.

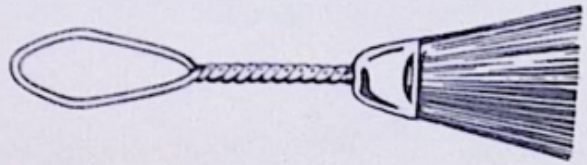
Also clean stitch-forming mechanism and cover exposed parts with a coat of oil.

OILING THE MACHINE

To keep your machine in top running condition, SINGER Oil, especially prepared for sewing machines, should always be used in the care of your 227.

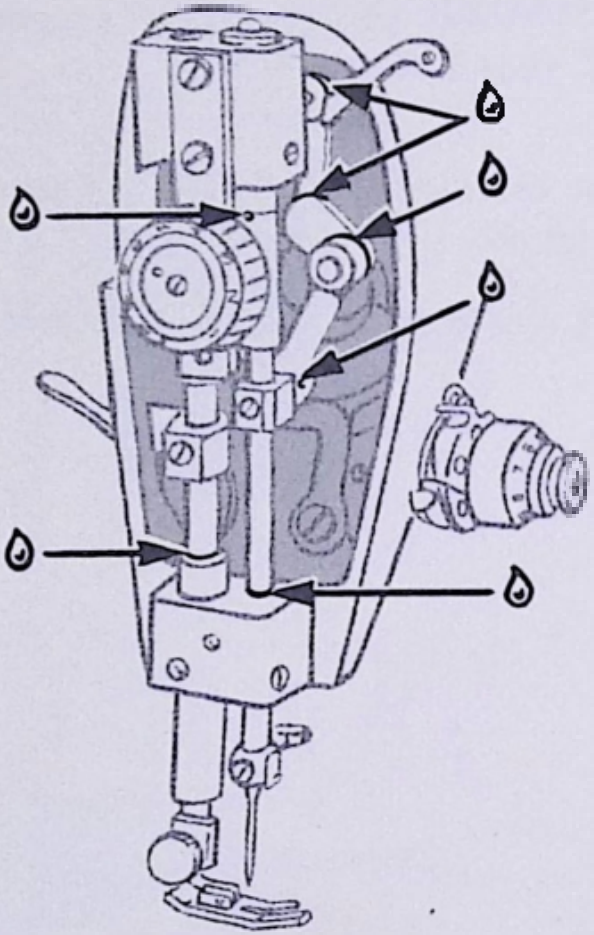


- Clean machine periodically as instructed on page 44.
- Apply a drop of oil to each place indicated.

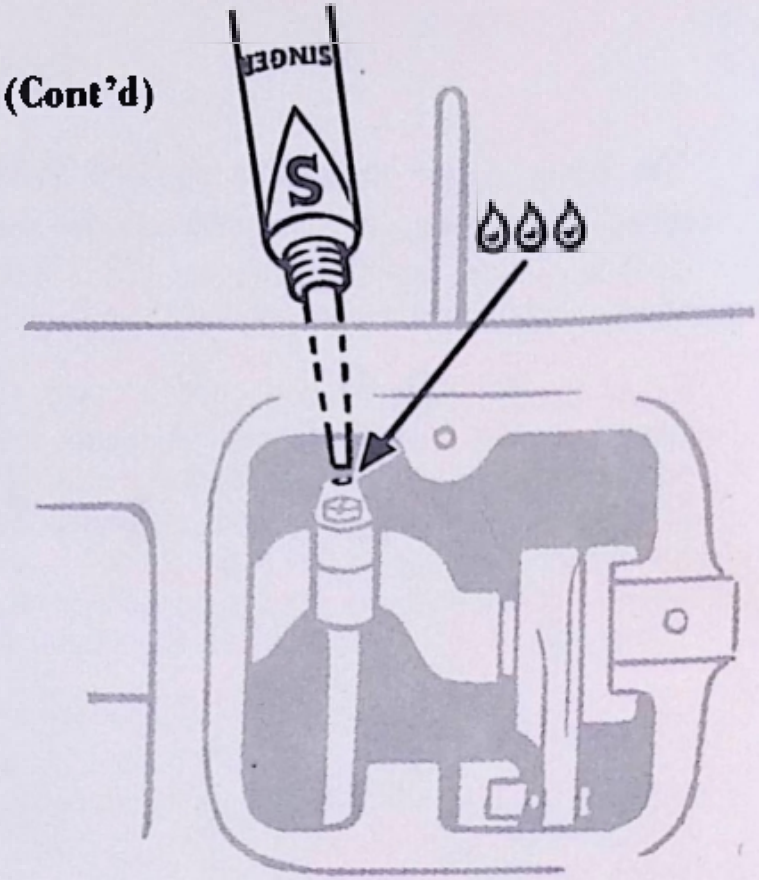


SINGER Lint Brush.

OILING THE MACHINE (Cont'd)

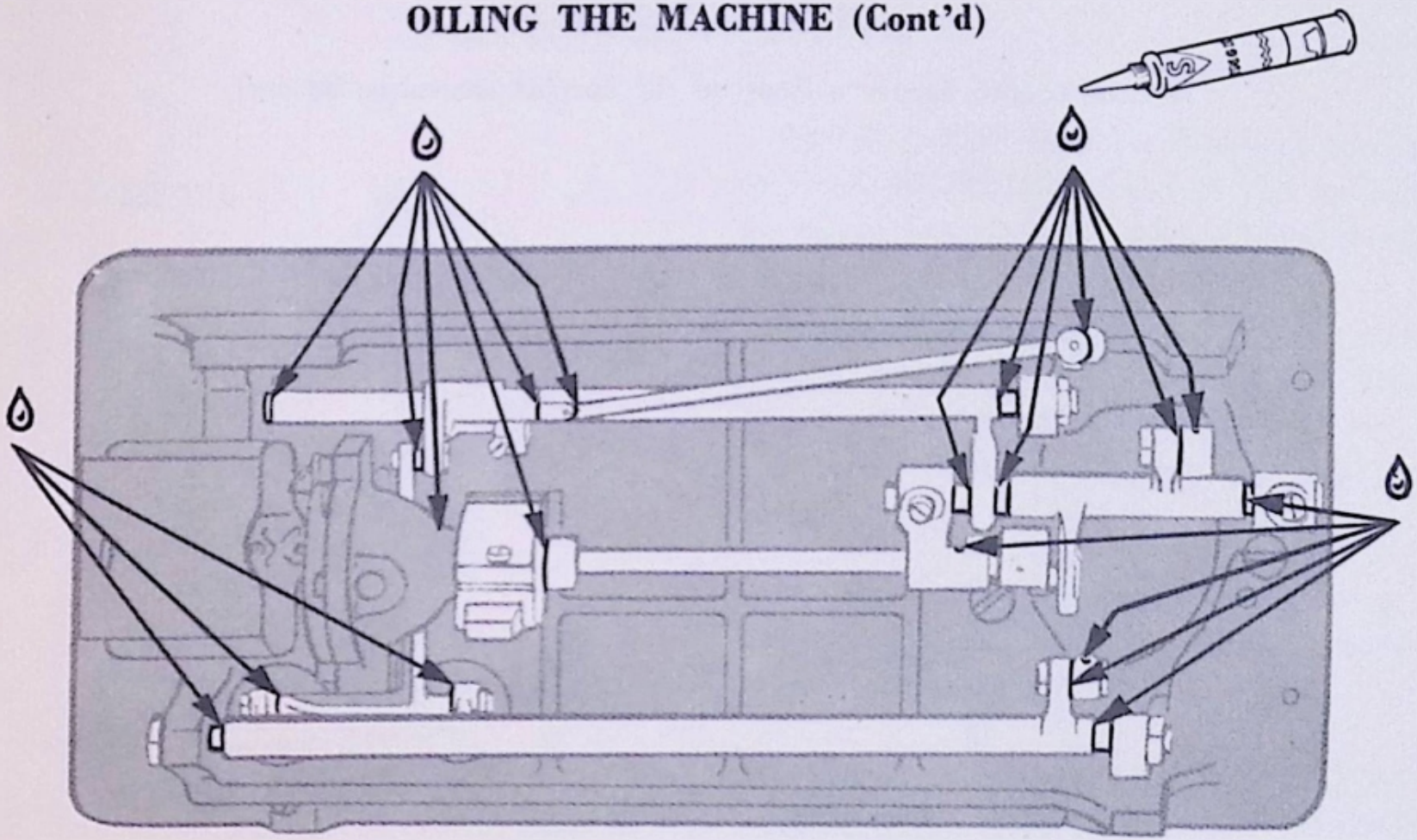


- Remove face plate and oil the places indicated.



- Remove cover plate from back of machine.
- Turn hand wheel over toward you until connecting rod is at its highest position.
- Then apply oil through hole in top of machine to the wick which is retained in cap of connecting rod. Also oil the other moving parts inside. Replace cover plate.

OILING THE MACHINE (Cont'd)

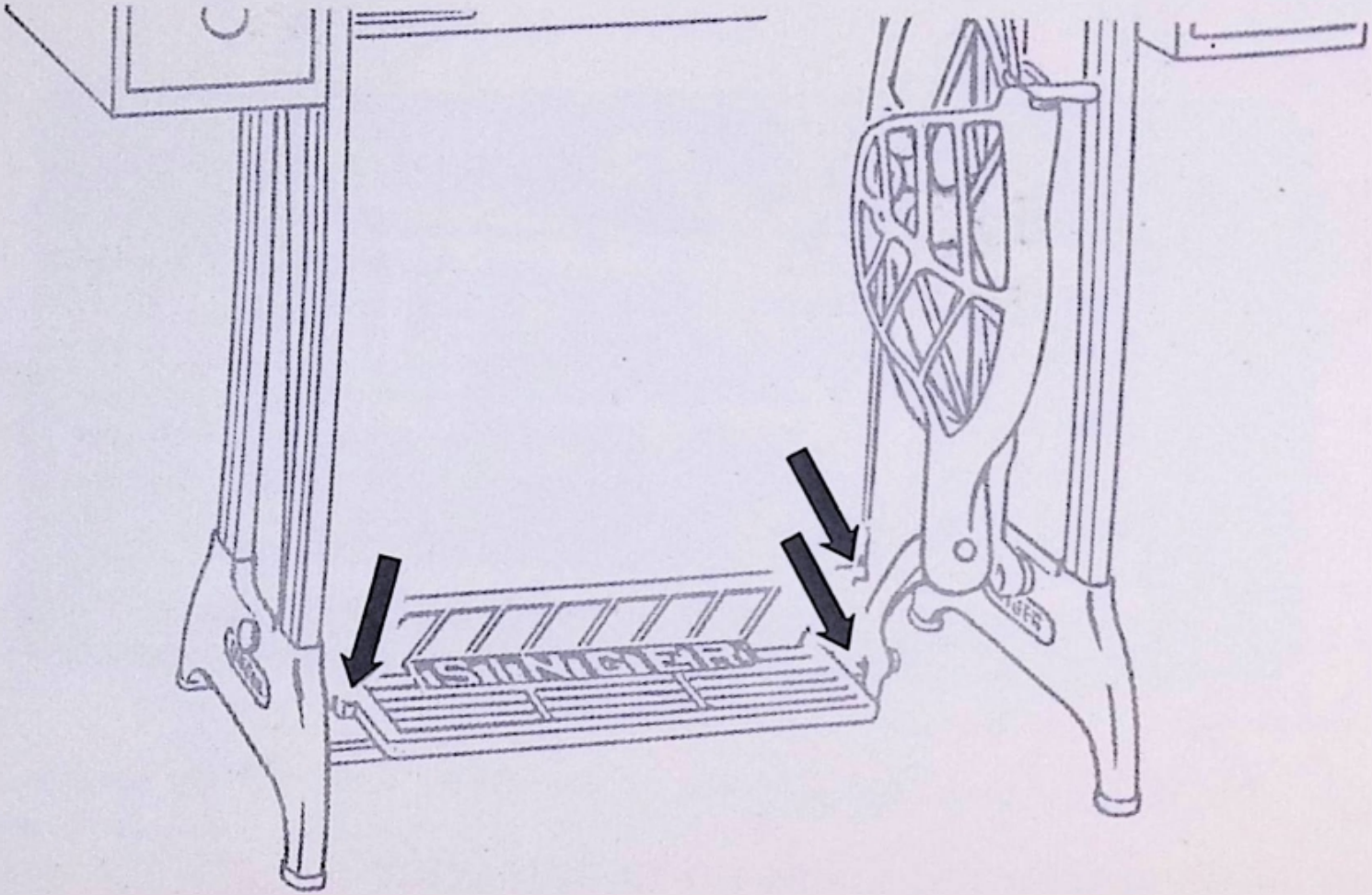


Tilt machine back and oil each of the places indicated by arrows.

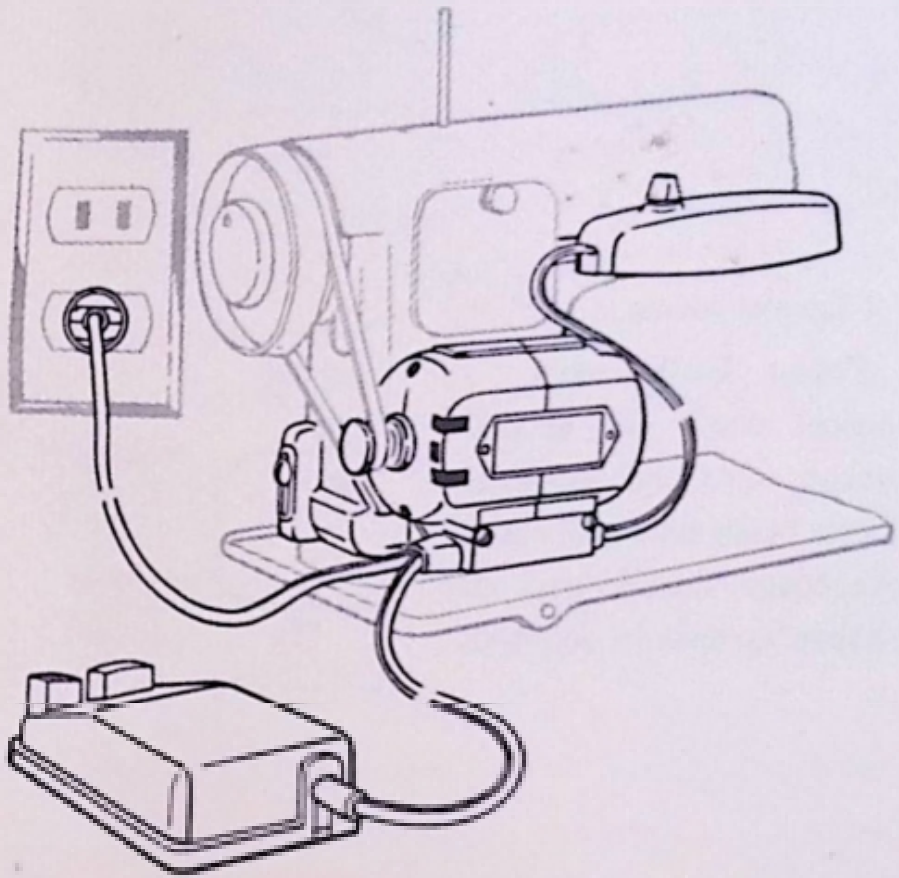
THE MOTOR REQUIRES NO LUBRICATION

OILING THE STAND

To oil stand, apply a drop of oil to the points indicated.



ELECTRICAL INFORMATION



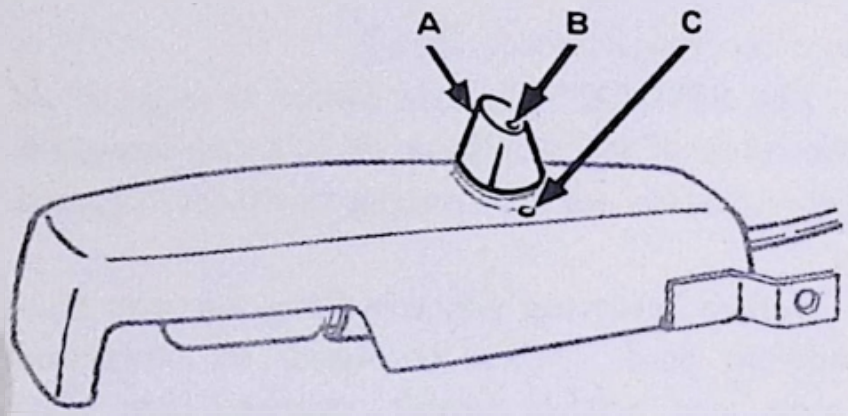
The SINGER* Electric Motor is located at the back of the machine and can be supplied for operation on alternating or direct current.

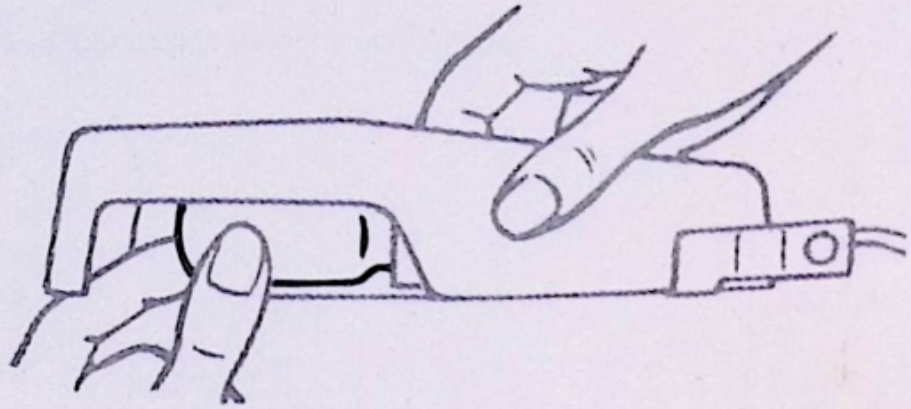
Before Inserting Electric Plug, be sure that voltage and cycles stamped on terminal cover are within range marked on your electrical meter installed by your power company.

Electrical Connection. Insert plug into nearest electrical outlet and the machine is ready for operation.

Speed Controller. Speed of machine is regulated by amount of pressure on pedal of foot controller or knee lever.

LIGHT





To Turn Light "on" reach over machine arm and turn switch **A** clockwise.

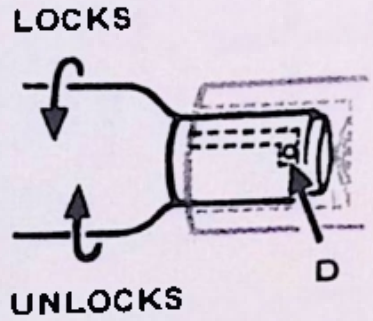
To Turn Light "off" turn switch **A** anti-clockwise. In this position the mark **B** on switch is in line with mark **C** on light.

To Remove Bulb

Hold light with right hand. Bring left hand up under machine arm and press bulb into socket, at same time turn bulb over from machine as far as it will go to unlock pin **D**. *Withdraw bulb.*

To Insert Bulb

Press bulb into socket with pin **D** entering slot of socket. Turn bulb over toward machine until pin **D** enters notch in socket.



INDEX

PAGE

Attachments
- Binder....30-32
- Foot Hemmer....28-29
- Ruffler....33-38
- Seam Guide....39
- Zipper Foot....40-41

Bobbin Removal....11
Bobbin Winding....12-14
Bobbin Case
- Removal....11
- Replacement....16
- Threading....15

Cleaning the Machine....44
Electrical Information....49-50
Free Motion Work....42-43
Guiding and Supporting Fabric....24

PAGE

Length of Stitch, Regulating....18
Needle and Thread Selection....5
Needle Insertion....6
Oiling and Lubricating....45-47
Oiling the Stand....48
Preparing to Sew....20
Pressure Adjustments....19
Principal Parts of Machine....4
Seams, Straight....21-23
SINGER Service....3
Tension Adjustments
- Bobbin Thread....26
- Needle Thread....25
- Threading (upper)....17

To Operate the Machine....7-10

To all whom it may concern:

The improper placing or renewal of the trademark **"SINGER"** or any other of the trademarks of The Singer Company (all of which are duly Registered Trademarks) on any machine that has been repaired, rebuilt, reconditioned, or altered in any way whatsoever outside a SINGER factory or an authorised SINGER agency is forbidden.

For your protection

SINGER Sewing Machines are sold and serviced wherever you see the famous SINGER and Red "S" Trademarks. When your machine needs servicing call your SINGER SEWING CENTRE to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. See address in the classified telephone directory.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY